FBIS DAILY REPORT

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HANOI CARRIES TO HUU SPEECH AT 40TH CEMA SESSION

BK020214 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 30 Jun 85

["Text" of Vice Chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers To Huu's speech at 40th CEMA meeting in Warsaw; date not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelsi, dear comrade delegation heads, dear distinguished guests: First of all, the SRV delegation warmly greets Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers; Comrade Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; the heads of CEMA member delegations; observers; and the representatives of fraternal and friendly Asian, African, and Latin American countries who are present or participating in this meeting in the beautiful and hospitable capital of Warsaw.

On this occasion, we would like to convey through Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski our warmest fraternal regards to the communists, the working class, and the laboring people of Poland. The positive changes in the economic, political, and social fields in Poland over the past 2 years have shown that although the Polish people still must surmount many difficulties and ordeals, the victory of socialism in Poland is irreversible. We hope the fraternal Polish people, under the leadership of the PZPR, headed by Wojciech Jaruzelski, continue to advance their country steadily on the path of socialist construction.

The birth and vigorous growth of the world socialist system and our economic community and the profound changes on this planet in the last 4 decades are closely linked to the great victory of the Soviet people and Red Army who defeated Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism, defended the first homeland of socialism, saved all mankind from the holocaust, and created a new face of the world. In the present complicated and tense world situation, the USSR has stood out even more prominently as the great fighter for peace and the firm and strong bulwark and reliable fulcrum for the forces of peace and revolution in the world. On behalf of the Communist Party, government, and people of Vietnam, we once again affirm our resolute and strongest support for the consistent line and the policy of peace, goodwill, and high responsibility of the USSR toward the fate of mankind, which is reflected in the important statements recently made by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Communist Party, governments and people of Vietnam fully support the decision of the Warsaw Pact member-countries to prolong the pact for another 20 years, considering it an important and timely contribution to the consolidation of peace in Europe and the world over.

Dear comrades, we fully agree with the Executive Committee's report presented in summary form by its chairman, Comrade Obodowski, on the activities of the council since its 39th meeting. We note with satisfaction that over the past years, carrying out a strategy of in-depth economic development, the CEMA member-countries have recorded new achievements, securing economic development on a more balanced and stable basis and rapidly increasing the tempo of industrial and agricultural development, thus further increasing the people's real income. Thoroughly aware of the economic summit resolution, the CEMA member-countries and the council's various agencies in the past years have begun many activities to accelerate socialist economic integration in the new situation by focusing on the most vital domains, approving the uniform and long-term program for energy, fuel, and raw materials and the uniform program for grain and food products supply; completing the preparation of a long-range program practicing thrift and rationally using the sources of materials; formulating the general program of scientific and technological progress for 15 to 20 years to come; and making preparations for stepping up even more vigorously the specialization of and cooperation in production.

The fact that this meeting has approved the list of priority issues of cooperation among CEMA members, so that the issues can be implemented from now until 1990 through the signing of various agreements, attests to the urgency that our community gives to accelerating cooperation in the most important economic fields. We thank the fraternal countries for unanimously deciding to include in this list the exploitation and processing of bauxite in Vietnam. According to a preliminary estimate of experts from Vietnam and other fraternal countries, the quality of bauxite in Vietnam is good and its deposits of many billions of metric tons can meet the demands of fraternal countries for a long time.

Our government has directed the ministries and sectors involved to coordinate closely with the fraternal countries and the council's agencies to formulate specific projects and to carry out all the necessary measures to implement the issues specified in the list mentioned earlier to ensure the signing of an agreement before 1990 with those countries that are interested in cooperating with Vietnam in this very important project. We fully agree with the fraternal countries' view that at present the most urgent priority issue is to accelerate even more vigorously the preparation of a general program of scientific and technological progress, focusing on priority guidelines and using suitable systems and forms to implement them while simultaneously stepping up specialization and cooperation in the material production sectors, primarily the engineering and electronics sectors.

We are firmly convinced that our community is fully capable of fulfilling the present key, urgent tasks of reaching the peaks in establishing decisive guidelines for scientific and technological progress, raising technical standards and the quality of products, renovating technical equipment, reducing the consumption of energy and materials, increasing the results of social production, and ensuring victory for socialism in economic competition with capitalism, which is fiercely taking place worldwide.

We are very interested in following up and studying the fruitful experience of the USSR and other fraternal countries in renovating the management system and planning work. In light of the socialist revolutionary line and the economic construction line in Vietnam, which have been set forth by the Communist Party of Vietnam, we have creatively applied the experiences of the USSR and other fraternal countries to the specific conditions of our country. We are renovating and perfecting the economic management system; linking the central tool of planning to socialist accounting and business; firmly maintaining the principle of democratic centralization; positively eliminating the ills of red tape and subsidization; extending more rights to and increasing the responsibility, creativity, and initiative of localities and primary installations; properly encouraging workers; building the laboring people's collective mastery; and creating a new motive for fulfilling victoriously the socioeconomic objectives of the first stage in the period of transition to bring Vietnam's economy from small-scale production directly to large-scale socialist production.

The system of national economic management, which is being renovated in our country, has gradually removed difficulties and obstacles; developed the creativity and initiative of sectors, localities, and primary installations; and brought about encouraging initial results. In recent years, our agricultural and industrial production -- especially grain production -- has clearly progressed, our economic structure is being rearranged; and the socialist transformation, consolidation, perfection of new production relations have had steady successes.

Science and technology have been linked more closely every day with production and construction. Education, culture, and public health have developed rapidly.

Although the laboring people still have difficulties in life, their most essential needs are always met. Millions of laboring people have been redistributed, and jobs have been arranged for them. Millions of hectares of land have been reclaimed. Many major projects have been completed or are being accelerated. Throughout the country, many good models have appeared, and many localities and primary installations have scored comprehensive progress. Some of the central sectors have begun to work effectively.

Dear comrades, the Executive Committee has reported in this meeting on the preparations and agreement for increasing assistance to and cooperation with the SRV, Cuba, and Mongolia. We noted here the positive efforts of the Secretariat in urgently coordinating with the related Vietnamese agencies to make specific preparations and agreements. On the basis of our proposals at the 39th council meeting in Havana -- with due consideration of the fraternal countries' demands -- we propose that the fraternal countries cooperate with Vietnam, focusing their cooperation on a number of domains with practical possibilities for developing in suitable forms -- including joint venture -- such as the production of natural rubber, coconuts, and coffee, and the exploitation and processing of bauxite, apatite, and rare soil.

We propose that CEMA member-countries cooperate with us in the specialization and production of electric motors, small diesel engines, a number of electronic products, ship repair and building, and a number of consumer goods made of handicraft materials.

The Executive Committee's report also proposed that CEMA member-countries pay attention to helping Vietnam upgrade the Hanoi-Ho Chi Minh City railway line and build an antibiotic drug factory with an annual capacity of 112 metric tons.

To create favorable conditions for Vietnam to surmount great and immediate difficulties, to restore and develop production, and to widen economic cooperation with fraternal countries, Vietnam requests from the fraternal countries a moratorium on debts falling due, new loans, encouraging tariffs, and privileged trade conditions.

As regards all these issues, the Executive Committee's recent meeting adopted a resolution requesting CEMA member-countries to consider positively and meet Vietnam's proposals for the period of the 1986-90 5-Year Plan and subsequent years. As for its part, Vietnam's responsible agencies have been directed to coordinate closely with the interested countries and the council's agencies to formulate specific projects and provide necessary economic and technical documents for the implementation of the projects.

Dear comrades, in advancing our country from small-scale production directly to socialism after it has been devastated by war for several decades, we must exert our utmost efforts to surge forward. However, the assistance provided by the fraternal countries, beginning on a proper scale and to the necessary extent, is an extremely important factor.

Such assistance reflects the famous concept of Vladimir Ilych Lenin, practically implements the important primary principles of the economic summit, manifests the superiority of socialism, and strongly encourages nations to choose the path to socialism.

Dear comrades, strongly promoting all-round cooperation with the USSR -- the mainstay of the world socialist system -- is the cornerstone of the foreign policy and the strategic principle of the Vietnamese party and government, a factor guaranteeing the success of the Vietnamese revolution, and an action conforming to the common sense and sentiments of all Vietnamese communists and people.

The entire Vietnamese party and people are deeply grateful for and highly treasure the great and effective assistance full of noble internationalism that the fraternal Soviet party, government, and people have always reserved for our endeavours to build and defend our homeland, Socialist Vietnam.

Our party-government delegation, led by General Secretary Le Duan, will visit the great USSR in the next few days. Our entire party and people are firmly convinced that the talks between the two general secretaries of the two parties and between the party-government delegations of the two countries will be a historic milestone marking the new, higher step of development in the relations of Soviet assistance and cooperation with Vietnam.

Our entire party and people will remain forever grateful for and highly treasure the valuable assistance of other fraternal socialist and friendly countries in the world.

The Vietnamese people pledge to live up to that wholehearted support and assistance forever and to make their best contributions to the common struggle for the lofty ideals of our time: peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism.

Thank you, comrades.

[Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2205 GMT 28 Jun 85 reports: "At the session, Comrade To Huu signed, on behalf of our government, an agreement on multilateral cooperation in studying and organizing specialization and in producing flexible automation systems for the engineering sector and broad application in the national economy. Comrade Tran Quynh signed a convention on the legality of the favors and exemptions accorded to CEMA."]

PPR'S OBODOWSKI VIEWS CEMA 'BARRIERS,' EEC

AU021442 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 29 Jun 85 pp 1, 4

[Interview with Vice Premier Janusz Obodowski by Jerzy Kleer: "Between Havana and Warsaw"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Kleer] What about the barriers that hinder CEMA integration or weaken its rate? Where are they present? How will they be eliminated?

[Obodowski] Let me list the main forms of economic integration: specialization in the various spheres of economic life; coproduction; scientific-technological cooperation; and joint investment and production undertakings, including nonindustrial undertakings. I think that barriers to integration include the problems that hinder the implementation of these forms.

As for specialization, the excessive dispersal of forces and resources is the most serious barrier. To put it simply: Certain autarchic tendencies are still there, although everyone denies them in theory and in declarations. We Poles are not without blame in this regard. There are many spheres in which we have tried to promote our own production, often under licenses, instead of leaving specialization to our partners. Let me cite the familiar case with urban passenger buses.

To eliminate this barrier is a simple issue. We must define a certain number of priority sectors in which we can develop and improve an entire cycle of production, beginning with scientific research. However, one must also be able to give up other cycles with regard to which one is unable to specialize or one finds specialization unprofitable for various reasons. This is what causes most problems.

As for coproduction, we very often encounter an information barrier, which simply means that enterprises in various countries know too little about their mutual capabilities. Central action can be of little help in this regard, and this is why I think we need direct contacts between enterprises, exchanges of specialists, and working visits by managers and technical cadres. If there is grass roots pressure that this form of integration be expanded, and if the producers themselves determine the tasks and prospects of integration, the proper development of integration and the central management of the coproduction process will be much easier. The other barrier to coproduction is uncertainty as to whether the partners will supply their products in full and on time. This uncertainty may induce partners to produce coproduction elements by themselves "just to make sure" that they are not without them when they need them. Such practices promote the undesirable dispersal of forces and resources.

[Kleer] What kind of cooperation is there between CEMA and other countries, including EEC countries? Are present conditions adequate for intensifying this cooperation?

[Obodowski] It has been stressed many times that the socialist countries want to promote international cooperation. This is clearly laid down in the CEMA statute, in which the founding countries confirm their "readiness to develop economic relations with all countries, regardless of their social and state systems, on the principles of equality, mutual advantage, and noninterference in internal affairs" -- that is, on the principles of peaceful coexistence.

As you know, relations between the individual CEMA countries and the capitalist countries continue to develop in individual ways. One reason for this is that some capitalist countries, especially the United States, seek to exploit economic relations as a means of political influence on the socialist countries' internal affairs.

There are also many countries that, despite political differences, maintain close economic relations with our countries. Finland and Mexico have the status of observers in CEMA and participate in its work. I think that the socialist countries' consistent efforts to promote detente will in the end produce positive results and will help to further develop cooperation between CEMA countries and other countries. One such effort has been the letter sent by CEMA Secretary V. Sychev to EEC Chairman Jacques Delors. In line with the declaration on peace and international economic cooperation, adopted by the CEMA summit meeting in June 1984, the letter proposes that talks be held on the establishment of official relations between CEMA and the EEC. As you know, negotiations on this issue in the seventies did not produce any results and the aggravation of the international situation at the beginning of the eighties caused a breakdown in these negotiations. We hope that our present initiative will produce better results.

JOURNALISTS VIEW 'DANUBE-85' EXERCISE IN HUNGARY

LD021711 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] The "Danube-85" military exercise currently taking place in Hungary was viewed today by journalists. Designated staffs and units of the People's Armies of Hungary, the CSSR, and the USSR, approximately 23,000 soldiers, are holding operational tactical maneuvers in accordance with the pact's annual training plans. Presupposed at these exercises is the deployment of conventional and mass destruction weapons, and the use of active radio-electronic jamming. According to the concept, an aggression has been launched against the socialist countries, including Hungary. Hence, the participants in the excercise first avert the attack and then launch a counteroffensive. The mechanized artillery units' breakthrough is initially supported by rockets, artillery fire, and the deployment of fighter aircraft and tactical helicopters at the "Danube-85 military exercise taking place in Hungary.

GROMYKO SELECTION AS PRESIDIUM PRESIDENT NOTED

AU021911 Tirana Domestic Service in Albania 1800 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Today the Supreme Soviet of the USSR selected the present foreign minister, Gromyko, as president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. For the post of foreign minister Shevardnadze was selected.

EIGHTH 5-YEAR PLAN STRESSES ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

AU011341 Tiran ATA in English 0940 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Tirana, July 1 (ATA) -- According to the orientations of the party and techings of Comrade Enever Hoxha, as always, in the 8th Five Year Plan too, the increase of energy resources will proceed the development of economy. The attention will be concentrated on the further improvement of the structure of the energy balance of the country.

The development of mining industry in the coming five year plan aims at several directions, which are being disxussed at length while working out the draft plan. In the first place, the extraction of the rich minerals, which created the possiblilities to increase their processing with the existing productive capacities, will increase. Likewise, new steps forward will be taken during the new five year plan to develop the extracting industry of new minerals. On this road there will also increase not only the export of chrome and iron nickel but also that of other minerals, such as dolomite, olinite, bauxites, etc.

Concerning metallurgical industry and the ferrous one, they will further develop. In the new five year plan, the engineering industry will increase at fast rates the production of machineries and equipments for complete lines and factories, to extend the productive capacities with a higher technical-technological level. It will strengthen its role as a base to upkeep all the fundamental funds and the technique the country's economy possesses and at the same time it will further strengthen its feature as the material-technical base of the technical scientific revolution. Cooperation and specialization of production will be elevated on a higher scale, applying new technologies and increasing the level of designing work in the engineering industry.

The chemical industry and the plastic one will supply agriculture with chemical fertilizers, pesticides, etc, thus becoming a powerful base to realize the great targets set to agriculture.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE USSR OFFICIALS ON ELECTION

Zhivkov to Gromyko

AU021750 Sofia BTA in English 1735 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Sofia, July 2 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of Bulgaria's State Council, has sent a telegram of greetings to Mr Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, Politburo member of the CC of the CPSU, on the occasion of his election as chairman of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet.

"Your election to this highest and responsible state office is an expression of the great confidence and recognition by the Leninist party and the Soviet people for your services as an outstanding party and state functionary, for your immense contribution to the implementation of the peaceloving foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, to the pursuance of the CPSU strategic line of promoting the socialist society in the Soviet Union," says the message. "Our people view you as a staunch Marxist-Leninist and internationalist who spares no efforts and energy for the further upgrading of the economic and defensive strength of the Soviet Union and for raising the well-fare of the Soviet people for strengthening the unity and cohesion among the countries of the fraternal socialist community," the telegram indicates. "We know you as an ardent champion of lasting peace, of mutually advantageous cooperation and social progress in the world, as a fighter against imperialism and the nuclear catastrophe threat. Bulgarian Communists and working people sincerely respect you as a great friend of socialist Bulgaria and an indefatigable promoter of the indestructible and vital Bulgaro-Soviet friendship, of the joint BCP-CPSU line towards all-round cooperation and ever closer relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

Mladenov to Shevardnadze

AU021801 Sofia BTA in English 1727 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Sofia, July 2 (BTA) -- Mr Petur Mladenov,Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs, has cabled greetings to Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, Politburo member of the CC of the CPSU and minister of foreign affaris of the U.S.S.R., on the occasion of his appointment to this position.

PROTOCOL SIGNED ON MONGOLIAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION

AU281338 Sofia BTA in English 0723 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Warsaw, June 28 (BTA) -- Yesterday, Mr. Stanish Bonev, candidate member of the CC of BCP, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PR of Bulgaria and chairman of the State Planning Committee, and Puntsagiyn Jasray, deputy chairman of the Council of Minsiters of the Mongolian People's Republic and chairman of the State Planning Commission, signed a protocol in the Polish capital on the talk on the national economy plans coordination between the two countries for the 1986-1990 period. In accordance with the long term programme for the development and deepening of the economic and techno-scientific cooperation, the fields in which both countries will continue to develop their relations were coordinated. There are: geological prospecting, the further development of the ore and mineral deposits in Mongolia, the technical assistance which Bulgaria will render in the building of industrial projects, as well as the aid in the training and raising the qualification of Mongolian specialists in Bulgaria. Within the framework of trade in the period 1986-1990 the reciprocal deliveries of conventional commodities will continue.

HUSAK, GDR'S FELFE PRAISE COUNTRIES' COOPERATION

LD021901 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received Werner Felfe, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, in Prague today.

In a cordial talk, which was also attended by Comrade Frantisek Pitra, the officials informed one another about the activity of their parties and their preparations for the forthcoming congresses. They highly praised the all-round development of cooperation between both countries and parties. They stressed that it helps to successfully fulfill the tasks of building an advanced socialist society and is an important contribution toward strengthening the unity of the socialist community in the fight for peace and progress throughout the world.

Werner Felfe also met Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

HUSAK ADDRESSES YOUTH UNION DELEGATION

LD241933 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] In Prague Castle today Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received a delegation of Czechoslovak youth led by Jaroslav Jeneral, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth. The delegation consisted of members of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Socialist Youth, representatives of the union's regional organizations, heroes of socialist labor, and artists and sportsmen from among young people.

Comrade Jaroslav Jeneral informed Comrade Gustav Husak about the state and development of the social, work, and study activitiy of young people, and about their concrete deeds to mark the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national-liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army, about the contribution made by young people to the Czechoslovak Spartakiad 1985, and about preparations for the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow. He assured Comrade Husak that the decisions of the 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee to convene the 17th party congress and its preparation will meet with great response among young people. He expressed thanks for the support and trust given to the young generation, the Socialist Union of Youth, and its Pioneer organization by the party and state bodies -- and by Comrade Gustav Husak personally.

He handed Comrade Gustav Husak a message reporting on the results of the Pamet International Youth Rally of Patriotic and Internationalist Deeds, and on the initiative of young people to mark the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow.

Comrade Gustav Husak praised the fact that the policy of the CPCZ and of the National Front has found general understanding and support among young people. This attitude is proved by their contribution to the development of the economy and to socialist competition, the work of the national committees, efforts to ensure the defense capability of their socialist homeland, and in all spheres of social life.

Comrade Husak said that care for the advantageous conditions of the life and work of the rising generation, for access to qualifications and education, and for the proper use of the interests and abilities of young people has always been, is, and will be a permanent part of our policy. The education of the young generation into worthy followers of the task of socialist construction, as one of the most important goals, will continue to be in the center of attention of party, state, and social bodies. The joint responsibility of the family, school, work teams, leading workers, and social organizations of the National Front has key importance for the success of educational work. The point is to ensure that the atmosphere of the unity of words and deeds and of respect for socialist norms sets a positive example to young people.

Cultivating national pride, socialist patriotism, socialist internationalism, friendship with the USSR, awareness of responsibility to society, and respect for parents in the young generation is among our most important tasks.

Comrade Gustav Husak went on to point to the fact that young people today are growing up in much better material conditions. They take for granted many things that past generations had to struggle for. They assess the reality of today through the prism of the highest criteria of socialism and their own critical view of shortcomings and problems.

Our party openly criticizes all negative phenomena that contravene its policy and are alien to the principles of socialism, and mobilizes itself for the struggle to eliminate them. Our party positively approaches all critical observations, including those from young people. However, criticism must be constructive and incorporate practical measures leading to improvement.

He said: We appeal to everyone, including our young people, to help us see that things are done better so that our progress is faster and so that shortcomings are overcome, difficulties eliminated, and new methods of work -- including the progress of science and technology -- are implemented more quickly.

It is necessary to see to it everywhere that young people are not mere observers but true fellow creators of the new life. The great majority of young people correctly understand where their place is and what their duties are. However, we cannot be blind to certain negative phenomena occurring among some sections of young people. I refer to examples of selfishness, failure to approach duties responsibly, hooliganism -- for example on the terraces of sports stadiums -- and copying various Western maladies that spoil both the speech and taste of young people. It is necessary to protect young people more effectively against these phenomena. This also concerns the excessive consumption of alcohol. It is necessary to more consistently observe the relevant regulations.

The recent 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee decided to convene the 17th CPCZ Congress on 24 March 1986 and also decided the orientation of its preparation. Its key line will be the effort to speed up social-economic and social development. This necessitates the pushing through of new approaches and a new spirit everywhere and the activating of the forces and resources of society. This also requires from the Socialist Union of Youth a critical assessment of its activity, both as regards its successes and shortcomings, and the development of more effective and attractive methods of work. In particular, formalism and routine are harmful in work with young people.

Comrade Gustav Husak went on to say that it is necessary to improve the influence of the Socialist Union of Youth on the young generation, and to cultivate in it the notion that it is necessary to have better knowledge and skills. It is necessary to give more support to stimulating interest in scientific-technological development. Enterprises and schools must be of greater assistance in this. Much depends on substantially broadening young people's prerequisites for participating in cultural and social events, for interesting and purposeful ways of using their free time, and for developing mass physical education of the young in gymnasiums and stadiums open to all. The Spartakiad is a great stimulus in this direction.

In connection with preparations for the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow, Comrade Gustav Husak stressed the great importance of strengthening friendship between our youth and the youth of the USSR and other socialist countries and with progressive and democratic youth forces in the joint struggle for peace.

Comrade Gustav Husak wished the members of the Socialist Union of Youth and its Pioneer organization, and all young people further successes in their activity. He assured them that party and state bodies will continue to give all-round support to youth and to its organization.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER MEETS BRAZIL'S PRESIDENT

LD030825 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0700 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] Brazil -- President Jose Sarney yesterday received Bohumil Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade, who is leading a government delegation on an official visit to Brazil.

Minister Urban praised the traditional trade relations between both countries and expressed the CSSR's will to continue to contribute to the development of mutual cooperation and develop new forms of economic contacts.

The Brazilian president noted the importance of CSSR supplies of engineering equipment for the development of the Brazilian economy and expressed his desire for the further deepening of economic relations between both countries.

COLOTKA RECEIVES JOINT USSR COMMITTEE OFFICIALS

LD021448 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier, received in Bratislava today a delegation of the Subcommission for Scientific and Technological Cooperation Between the CSSR and the USSR on its 37th session.

The Soviet delegation was headed by Aleksandr Kamenev, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and on the Czechoslovak side by Ladislav Kubicek, deputy chairman of the State Commission for Scientific, Technological, and Investment Development. During their discussion they examined prospects for long-range scientific and technological cooperation in various areas of the economy.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES GROMYKO ON ELECTION

LD021108 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1027 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Berlin, 2 Jul (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following telegram to Andrey Gromyko, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

On the occasion of your election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, I congratulate you very warmly on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the Council of State, and the entire people of the GDR and in my own name and convey to you fraternal greetings.

The communists and all working people in the GDR link these good wishes with the certainty that the Soviet people will achieve fresh outstanding results in the realization of advanced socialism in the USSR and will lend a powerful impetus to the cause of peace and social progress in the world through the creative mastery of the demanding tasks in preparation of the 27th CPSU Congress.

It will remain a matter dear to the heart of the GDR to strengthen and intensify the unswerving militant community and fraternal alliance of our parties and states, the unshakable foundation for the successful advance of our country as an indivisible part of the socialist community.

Please accept, esteemed Comrade Gromyko, my best wishes for the successful execution of your high office, for your health and performance.

DEFENSE BODIES DISCUSS SED CONGRESS PREPARATIONS

AU021843 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Jun 85 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- On 27 June the Collegium of the Defense Ministry and the Secretariat of the Main Political Directorate discussed tasks for the National People's Army [NVA] and the GDR Border Troops resulting from the 10th Central Committee session in preparing for the 11th SED Congress. The session was directed by Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense.

The minister pointed out the unusual significance of the documents of the most recent plenum and the decision of the SED Central Committee Politburo on political-ideological work in the Armed Forces for the activities of the commanders, political organs, and party branches. The speech by SED Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker illustrates the present and future challenges, he said. This implies for the communists in the Armed Forces that, together with the other armed forces members and firmly linked with the workers class and with all working people, they must further strengthen the defensive power of socialism and thus make a decisive contribution to the preservation of peace.

Colonel General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, and chief of the Main Political Directorate of the NVA, stressed in his statement that the enterprising preparation for the party congress is an incentive to even higher performances in all fields of social life. Such performances are necessary to implement the main task in its unity of economic and social policy and to safeguard the secure military protection of the fatherland.

In this context qualitative growth factors in national defense, such as the effectiveness of political work, the intensification of combat training, and the unity of military affairs and science are more and more strongly moving into the foreground. This must also be a central issue of the NVA and Border Troops in the public debate on the party congress. The speaker described fighting strength and combat readiness, which are first and foremost being forged in daily training, as the most important criterion of party work.

The best commanders, political organs, and staffs are distinguished by the fact that they raise questions that have become ripe, assess the achieved standards, purposefully apply the most recent findings of the social sciences and of military science, and define the topical tasks with a view to future requirements of the class struggle. The profound clarification of basic problems in the spirit of being a soldier under socialism is and remains the concern of political-ideological work. The army members and border soldiers must time and again be shown the grandeur of what has been achieved in light of our fine results.

FRENCH CP LEADER MARCHAIS CONTINUES VACATION

Meets With Honecker

LD021438 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1355 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Berlin, 2 Jul (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received Georges Marchais, secretary general of the PCF. The representatives of the two parties had a comprehensive exchange of views on the international situation, in particular the struggle for peace, disarmament, and detente.

Erich Honecker explained the stable, dynamic development of the GDR and the extensive activities of the working people in preparing the 11th SED Congress. Georges Marchais outlined the economic, social, and political situation in France and the decisions of the 25th PCF Congress, particularly the prospects of the struggle for a solution to the crisis, for social justice and democracy.

The talk, which proceeded in a very cordial and fraternal atmosphere and underlined the solidarity between the communists of the GDR and France, was attended on behalf of the SED by the members of the Politburo and secretaries of the SED Central Committee Hermann Axen and Egon Krenz; Guenter Sieber, member of the SED Central Committee and head of the International Relations Department in the Central Committee; on behalf of the PCF by Maxime Gremetz, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee; Nicolas Marchand, member of the Central Committee; and Jacques Planche, head of department in the Central Committee.

Erich Honecker and Georges Marchais agreed on a joint statement.

Feted by Honecker

LD022104 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1756 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Berlin, 2 Jul (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, gave a dinner Tuesday evening for Georges Marchais, PCF secretary general, and the French comrades accompanying him. It passed in a very cordial atmosphere and was attended by SED Central Committee Politburo members and candidate members Hermann Axen, Herbert Haeber, Egon Krenz, Guenter Mittag, Guenter Schabowski, and Inge Lange, and Central Committee member Guenter Sieber.

U.S. REACTION TO USSR LEADERSHIP CHANGES NOTED

LD021912 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] What was the reaction in the United States to the important Soviet decisions today? Our special correspondent Gyorgy Bolgar reports:

[Bolgar] Gromyko's election and the further Soviet personnel changes have roused very great attention in the United States, to put it very mildly. The television networks reported the Moscow announcement as headline news, whch is saying a lot because for days the hostage affair swept everything else aside here. THE NEW YORK TIMES considered it so important that at the very last moment it inserted the news at the beginning of a longer Moscow dispatch. This was done in such a way that in the first paragraph we read that Andrey Gromyko has become chairman of the Supreme Soviet and Eduard Shevardnadze the new foreign minister, but the rest of the article is from the previous day. It deals with what happened at the Central Committee session and ends with speculation on whether Shevardnadze will stay in Georgia or get a new post in Moscow. this tiny blunder, of course, is only a credit to the speed of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and the television networks were just as quick off the mark with the first commentaries. Practically every expert believes that in the person of Gromyko the USSR's most prestigious and most experienced politcian has been elected head of state. At the same time not one of the commentators omitted to remark that following Gromyko's several decades of activity as foreign minister, a new man has now come to the head of foreign affairs who in recent years in Georgia had tasks of a different nature. Therefore it is probable that General Secretary Gorbachev will take a larger share than before in Soviet foreign politics. The other personnel changes also prove that new men, tested in different areas, are being put into responsible posts in the USSR.

PHYSICIANS AGAINST NUCLEAR WAR HOLD CONGRESS

Kadar Addresses Group

LD282057 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Budapest -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received Halfdan Mahler, the general director of the WHO, who is taking part in the Congress of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War. The congress started in Budapest today.

Eva Vertes reports on the first few hours of the consultation, on Janos Kadar's speech, and on the press conference held this afternoon:

An hour and a half before the opening of the congress, a considerable contingent of domestic and international press representatives met the leading personalities of the physicians movement, among them the founders, U.S. Professor Lown and Soviet Professor Chazov; Mahler, the general director of the WHO; Willy Brandt; Bruno Kreisky, the guests of the consultation; and Zsuzsa Hollan, the Hungarian hostess. We learned that at today's session of the movement's leading body, there was unanimous agreement on the text of the appeal in which all countries will be called upon to end nuclear experiments. A U.S. woman journalist asked if physicians could achieve something politicians could not. The reply was that the physicians do not intend to act in the politician's place. As Kreisky and Brandt said, however, physicians worldwide have social prestige, and with this prestige, as well as the enlightening of the public as to what a nuclear war means, they can achieve a great deal.

The consultation started at precisely 1700 with the opening speech of Dr Zsuzsa Hollan, member of the Hungarian Academy of Science and chairwoman of the congress.

After this the congress was greeted by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP:

[Begin Kadar recording] Esteemed Mr Chairman [as heard], ladies and gentlemen: On behalf of the Hungarian People's Republic Presidential Council, the society of our country, and on my own behalf, I greet with esteem every participant in the Fifth Congress of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, and in particular Soviet Professor Yevgeniy Chazov and U.S. Professor Bernard Lown, cochairmen of the movement.

A great deed was performed by the outstanding representatives of the properly most humane calling who initiated the movement of physicians struggling for the prevention of nuclear war and who built it into world proportions. The participants in your movement live in countries of different social systems, are of different nationalities, and on issues of politics and world outlook represent various and divergent views. You are, however, united by the estimable endeavor to do everything possible in the interest of averting a nuclear catastrophe, which threatens human life, civilization, and the existence of mankind.

We are honored that you have selected Budapest, the capial of our country, as the venue of your congress. We hope that, as our honored guests, you will enjoy your stay and that the congress will perform its work with total success, which is so important for mankind's yearning for a lasting and stable peace.

Ladies and gentlemen, you know well that mankind has arrived at a crossroads. The considerable achievements of science and technology have in our time attained such a high level that they can create a previously unprecedented development and prosperity for mankind, but they can also cause its destruction. We live in a world where far too great a mass of conventional and nuclear weapons has already piled up. The selfish circles, interested in the arms race and only looking to their own material gain, take for nought the elementary interests of peoples, wishing to attain their power objectives by acquiring military superiority. They do not even shrink from forging plans for the militarization of space. This is happening while here on earth economic and social backwardness, poverty, and the accompanying famines and epidemics claim victims in many countries. All this urges every responsibly thinking person to raise his voice against the arms race in the interest of maintaining world peace.

Your movement plays an important role in revealing the dangers that threaten mankind, in keeping the peoples' will for peace alert, and in mobilizing international public opinion. The few years' brief development of your movement proves that your noble intentions have support, not only among the physicians of various countries, but also among the peoples who long for peace, as well as in the ranks of responsibly and realistically thinking political factions. The voice of the public is a realistic and increasingly significant factor that no one anywhere can ignore any longer.

Ladies and gentlemen, this year, on the 40th anniversary of the end of the World War II, in many countries of the world the victims of fascism and war were remembered with reverence. The peace-loving people affirmed their firm determination not to allow the lessons of the war to fade into oblivion and to safeguard the peace that was won 4 decades ago with so many sacrifices. One month from now we shall also be remembering that the representatives of the European countries, the United States, and Canada signed in Helsinki 10 years ago the Final Act of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation, the significance of which goes far beyond our continent.

This document shows that governments of countries with different social systems, proceeding from political realities with a common will and striving for understanding and cooperation, can work successfully together for their peoples' prosperity and for the development of political, economic, and cultural relations.

Ladies and gentlemen, the Hungarian people want peace. Their wish is to be able to realize their country-building plans. Our government, our party, our social organizations and movements, and the representatives of the Hungarian churches, in accordance with the interests and wishes of the Hungarian people, do everything they can in their international activity in the interest of avoiding war, curbing the arms race, peacefully coexisting with states with different social systems, and developing their relations. This is also shown by the fact that thousands of Hungarian physicians have joined your movement and work actively in the interest of its objectives. You know that the Hungarian People's Republic is a socialist country and shares in the common peace initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist countries. We believe in the banning of nuclear weapons, in disarmament. What we strive for is that the security of the parties concerned should be realized at the lowest possible level of armament. We are confident that the disputed issues can be settled by negotiation. We hope that the especially important USSR-U.S. discussions in Geneva will also achieve a result. We highly appreciate the fact that the USSR is striving to attain substantive agreements, but we also know that an agreement that would reassure people can only be achieved with the constructive cooperation of both the negotiating sides.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is my conviction that your congress will contribute to the safeguarding and further developing of the results of detente, to the strengthening of mutual understanding between peoples, and to the safeguarding and strengthening of peace, which represents the future of all mankind. I wish complete success to your congress, to your nobly intentioned movement. Thank you for your attention. [applause] [end recording]

The congress was greeted in a telegram by Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan. The CPSU general secretary, in his brief message with a very personal tone, assures the participants that he fully agrees with the objectives of their movement. The U.S. President's message, which is politically oriented, runs into lengthy, anti-Soviet accusations. Pope John Paul II has also greeted the Budapest consultation.

At the first plenary session, held in the impressive Patria Hall of Budapest's congress center, the participants heard the joint statement of the Soviet and U.S. founders of the movement, the main report of Willy Brandt, president of the Socialist International, and the speeches of Bruno Kreisky and Dr Halfdan Mahler, general director of the WHO.

U.S., Soviet Delegates Speak

LD291952 Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Budapest, June 29 (MTI) -- The 5th Congress of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War continued Saturday in Budapest with a plenary session. Dr Zsuzsa Hollan of Hungary, chairman of the congress, welcomed the participants, then Dr Lydia Novak (Soviet Union), president of the Trade Union of Soviet Health Workers, read the greetings by representatives of several health trade unions in conference in Hungary. The participants of the congress were also welcomed by Dr Eeva Kuuskoski-Vikatmaa, minister of social affairs and health of Finland. The conference then discussed the costs of confrontation, and proposals for cooperation.

Dr Victor M. Sidel, professor of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, USA, and chairman of the American health trade unions, then analyzed the negative effects of the arms race on the health situation of the world. He said that since the congress session on Friday, a very short time at that, a total of 20,000 children have died throughout the world. During this same time, a total of 1,000 million dollars were spent on armament throughout the world. This is far greater a sum than would have been necessary to save the lives of the children. And in general, if only a very slight percentage of the military expenditures were turned to improving the health situation, millions of lives could be saved. The sum that the world spends on armaments during six months would be enough to cover a 20-year programme that would provide sufficient food and proper health care in the world's developing countries.

It is a social task of the physicians -- Professor Sidel continued -- to call attention not only to the targets that the sums spent on armament can be turned to, but also to the dangers of a nuclear war. He quoted Einstein: "If we do not stop the nuclear weapon then we can carry humanity into a catastrophe never seen before." He also mentioned the statue donated by the Soviet Union to the United Nations Organization which symbolically professes at the mouth of the New York river that swords should be beaten into ploughshares.

The next speaker was Dr Yevgeniy Chazov, the Soviet co-chairman of the international movement. He also referred to the huge forces that could be liberated by eliminating military opposition, and put in the serve of humanity. The cooperation between physicians and scientists has already brought considerable results in overcoming disease. Smallpox has been overcome with international cooperation, under the direction of Soviet and American physicians. A similar, or even more extensive cooperation could result in organizing the protective innoculation of every child in the world, thereby overcoming several infectious diseases. A total of 83 million dollars was necessary for the vaccines against smallpox, a sum which is turned to armament in only 55 minutes. The international physicians movement for saving the lives of children would require 250 million dollars, as opposed to the daily sum of 2,500 million dollars spent on armaments.

Speaking of the 10-year-old cooperation between Soviet and American physicians he mentioned joint research in cardiology, and the joint development of more than 170 anti-tumour drugs. He then continued: If every country would unite its financial means and the knowledge of its scientists to solve the health problems, extremely significant results could be attained through this cooperation. The task of the physicians is to contribute to preventing nuclear war, stop the arms race and prevent that it be extended to outer space. It is also their task to promote establishing an atmosphere of confidence, and not only at diplomatic talks, but between people throughout the world. Humanity has to be taught to unite its forces in the fights against nuclear armament, irrespective of the nation and political conviction -- Dr Chazov said.

According to late information, the 5th Congress of the International Physicans for the Prevention of Nuclear War is attended by a record 834 participants from 51 countries.

Cochairmen Issue Statement

LD291349 Budapest MTI in English 1025 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Budapest, June 28 (MTI) -- After the messages had been read out, Vu Chie-ping [spelling as received], president of the Physicians' Federation of the People's Republic of China, addressed the congress, stressing that his country was also supporting the efforts aimed at reducing nuclear armament.

Then a joint statement by Soviet Professor Yevgeniy Chazov and US Professor Bernard Lown, co-president of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW], was read out by Bernard Lown.

The document states that the Budapest congress gathered under the slogan "Cooperation Not Confrontation." The congress is connected with two important dates. It was 40 years ago that the pulverizing in Hiroshima ushered in the age of dread. A single nuclear bomb, of only 13 kilotons, killed more than 100,000 people. World arsenals now burgeon with more than 15,000 [words indistinct] equivalent of one million Hiroshimas. It was also 40 years ago that the United Nations Organization was born in San Francisco, promising an era of cooperation. After World War II, which claimed 50 million lives, a hope was kindled that humankind will at last abandon the institution of war and institutionalize the peaceful resolution of conflict. Humanity is now at the crossroads: We shall either cooperate or exterminate one another.

To combat nuclear threat is the primary aim of the international physicians' movement. It is symbolic that for the first time the two co-presidents of the IPPNW, one Soviet the other American, speak with a single voice. United by the commonality of their shared humanity they wish to make efforts in the congress to expand the dialogue between physicians East and West.

Then Bernard Lown spoke of the programme of the congress. He pointed out that physicians all over the world must work for resolution of global health problems. The present congress will elaborate a detailed programme for immunizing children in the Third World against the most severe infectious diseases. The congress will also discuss the possibility of a space health programme.

The movement calls all nations of the world for a comprehensive nuclear test ban. This moratorium is a required step which would most probably win the approval of the world public and be easily verifiable. The lack of a moratorium, however, would threaten [words indistinct] danger of extending the arms race to outer space.

In their joint statement the co-presidents urge freezing, reducing and eliminating nuclear weapons. The document urges that the great powers which have not committed themselves not to be the first to use nuclear weapons should make such a commitment. The movement also demands to sign an agreement on the general moratorium on nuclear weapons. A moratorium is supported by key political figures and has the overwhelming sanction of people worldwide. Importantly, this agreement would prevent the quantitative increase in destructive means and the introduction of ever more sophisticated first strike weapons.

Finally, the statement stresses: "We physicians do not accept the inevitability of nuclear conflict, we gather here because we reject the subversion of technology for genocidal weapons rather than employing the fruits of science for improving the quality of life. We meet here because of our abiding faith in human reason and because we hold dear the concept that what humanity creates, humanity can control."

Congress Appeals to U.S., USSR

LD011925 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Budapest, July 1 (MTI) -- The Fifth Congress of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War concluded in Budapest on Monday. At the closing session at the Hotel Hilton reports were presented by scientists of the various nations on cooperation in space research, on issues related to the proliferation of nuclear weapons, and on nuclear weapons testing.

The speakers stressed that in the past twenty five years fruitful cooperation has evolved among the various countries in [words indistinct] the people of the world should do everything in their power to prevent the militarization of outer space.

They pointed out that mankind is facing a choice of either accepting the thermonuclear catastrophe as unavoidable or doing everything in its power for the continuation and expansion of detente.

Testing is an organic part of nuclear weapons manufacture, it was stated. It is important that this testing be under international control and in future world public opinion should be influenced and extensive protest actions organized so that there be a complete elimination of both underground and atmospheric nuclear explosions.

Then, at the plenary session, Dr. Karl Bonhoeffer, professor of the University of Cologne passed on the invitation of his national group to participants, that the next congress of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War be held in the Cologne, the Federal Republic of Germany, in 1986.

Following that the appeal of the international physicians on halting the arms race was presented, and it was reported that so far it had been signed by the doctors of 52 countries.

At the closing plenary session, the participants in the congress approved documents, the appeal addressed to Mikhail Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and to Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America pointed out:

"Since 1981, the citizens of the United States, of the Soviet Union, and of aligned and non-aligned countries, have grown in awareness of the appalling medical consequences of nuclear war. Indeed, there is now a new international consensus -- that the only national response to the threat of nuclear war is to work for its prevention. This consensus is reflected in statements by your two governments, which have enunciated the goal of reducing and even eliminating all nuclear weapons.

"However, these stated objectives are as yet to be matched in practice. In fact, new generations of nuclear weapons -- more accurate, easier to conceal, and more stabilizing -- are being devised and deployed. At the same time, new scientific data indicate global ecologic consequences that imperil the very survival of life on earth.

"There is now a threat that the arms race will be extended to outer space. If space becomes an arena for the arms race, the risk of a global nuclear conflict will be sharply increased. Much of what has been accomplished to date in arms-limitation agreements will be destroyed, and ongoing negotiations will be undermined."

The document then goes on to say: "We are convinced that the program we have proposed for eliminating the nuclear threat is in keeping with the wishes of people throughout the world. It calls for a sufficiently verifiable freeze on the production, testing and deployment of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems, followed by their balanced reduction and eventual elimination. Our program also calls for a defense policy that excludes the introduction of nuclear weapons into any armed conflict.

"While we welcome the start of the new arms-limitation talks between your two governments, there is an urgent need for new direction. The time has come for deeds to support words, for deeds to impel other deeds. As a first step we recommend a moratorium on all nuclear explosions.

"The moratorium should remain in effect until the conclusion of a comprehensive test ban treaty. A testing moratorium would be a message of hope and a timely signal to the word of the depth of your commitment to reverse the arms race.

"We also call upon you to strengthen existing agreements aimed at restricting the nuclear arms race, including the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

"We have assembled in Budapest under the theme: 'Cooperation Not Confrontation Is Imperative in a Nuclear Age.' Our physicians' movement provides an example of dialogue and cooperation among colleagues from East and West. Trust-building are vital for the world is to exorcise the spectre of the nuclear threat. [sentence as received] Improving health of people is a challenge in its own right and offers an opportunity for dissipating confrontation.

"We urge you to augment all forms of medical cooperation between your two countries and world-wide, as well as to utilize the opportunities available in existing international organizations.

"We call for joint efforts that would involve the talents and resources of physicians and scientists from East and West on behalf of the world's sick and poor, including a broader use of satellite communications. The techniques which have evolved from [words indistinct] should be employed for improving the quality of [words indistinct] health for all people rather than as a new arena for the arms race. Let people continue to look to the heavens with hope, not with fear.

"We urge Soviet-American leadership in long-term programs to ensure the health of the world's children. Among the greatest achievements in your two societies has been the virtual elimination of childhood diseases which are still the scourge of much of the world. The [words indistinct] benefits of your partnership have already been demonstrated in the eradication of smallpox. Every year, four million children die and an additional four million are disabled from six diseases that are easily preventable", said the appeal, among other things.

The participants in the congress also sent a message to Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations Organization, stressing how highly they value the efforts of the United Nations' Organization in the interests of disarmament and prevention of nuclear war. The message continued by saying:

"As physicians, we are convinced that the determination of the United Nations to provide a life of health and dignity for every inhabitant of this planet cannot be realized until the governments of the world reverse and abandon the arms race. Humanity's resources must be diverted from weapons to health and other social needs. It will serve our common interests to promote further enhancement of the role and effectiveness of the United Nations as an important instrument for strengthening peace, security and international cooperation." It continues, "United Nations resolutions aimed at removing the threat of global nuclear catastrophe, at curbing the arms race on earth and preventing it in space, and at leading ultimately to the elimination of nuclear weapons, must not be ignored."

In conclusion the message read, "We urge the UN to undertake those measures that would involve people world-wide in the struggle against the nuclear danger."

Following the closing addresses of the American and Soviet co-chairmen of the movement were presented. (The address of Yevgeniy Chazov who had returned home was read out.)

Dr. Bernard Lown stressed, "The success of the present congress is in the fact that every single member state of our movement is to take a position for the elimination of nuclear armament." He also pointed out that recently, 57 Nobel Prize winning scientists in the United States had joined seven hundred members of the Academy of Science in condemning the "star wars" programme, declaring that outer space belongs to all of mankind, and that it must only be used for the peaceful cooperation of nations.

Yevgeniy Chazov stressed, "I am convinced that if the doctors cooperate, their voices will be heard by others who will struggle with them against war. The majority of people reject war, and I believe that humanism will be victorious.

SZUROS, OTHERS MEET SYRIAN PARTY DELEGATION

LD271945 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Budapest, June 27 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Ba'ath Arab Socialist Party, Mut'ib Sha'nan, member of the party's national leadership and of the central leadership of the National Progressive Front, visited Hungary, June 20-27, on the invitation of the HSWP CC. The delegation met Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP CC, and held talks with Geza Kotai, member of the HSWP CC and head of the CC's Foreign Affairs Department. The delegation met Imre Pozsgay, member of the HSWP CC and general secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, and visited industrial and agricultural establishments.

In cordial and friendly talks the representatives of the two parties exchanged views on topical international issues, with special regard to the developments in the Middle East region, and informed each other on the state of their countries and the work of their parties. They stated with concern that as a consequence of the imperialist attempts at intervention and the expansionist policy of Israel the Middle East had become a hotbed of tension threatening world peace and security. The parties took a stand for the comprehensive and just settlement of the crisis which includes the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, and the granting of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people including its right to found an independent state on its own land. They pointed out that an international conference with the participation of all parties concerned including the PLO and the two great powers, the Soviet Union and the United States would be an appropriate forum of settlement. The representatives of the two parties expressed their intention to further deepen party relations that are developing well.

The Hungarian negotiating party expressed its solidarity with the anti-imperialist endeavours of Syria, and its opposition to the reactionary forces.

During the visit a new work plan was signed on cooperation between the HSWP and the Ba'ath Arab Socialist Party.

LOSONCZI BEGINS ANNUAL HOLIDAY 1 JULY

LD012237 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Pal Losonczi is on holiday. The president of the Presidential Council began his annual leave today.

URBAN ON WORK STOPPAGES, U.S. TIES, OTHER ISSUES

Strike Termed Failure

LD021838 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Correspondent Marek Kassa report on Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban's press conference in Warsaw]

[Excerpts] At the beginning of the press conference Minister Jerzy Urban commented on reports by the Western press on preparations for a 1 hour work stoppage and the course of events in our country yesterday. An attempt was made to attach much significance to this action and at the same time to camouflage its failure. As it has turned out, only in the Warsaw steelworks have unidentified perpetrators made a serious attempt to interrupt work.

[Begin Urban recording] There were no work stoppages in the Warsaw steelworks, but 2 and 1/2 centimeter long glass tubes containing butyric acid, which gives off a bad smell, were scattered in the production halls of nine departments.

Despite the fact that the teams of these departments had to work in very unpleasant smelling surroundings, work was not interrupted. It was an attempt to force a work stoppage. A method similar to the one used some time ago in the Sosnowiec mine, where foul-smelling substances were scattered, was used here. The security services were accused of that then -- accused by the Western press and the Solidarity structures that were active at that time. [end recording]

Jerzy Urban also described other, completely minor incidents. During the conference, the spokesman also denied Western reports about the alleged connection between the recent meeting of the Social Self-Defense Committee and the underground's activity to interrupt work. He also denied rumors that the recent changes in the Ministry of Internal Affairs are connected with Father Popieluszko's murder.

Much attention during today's conference was devoted to relations between Poland and the United States. Jerzy Urban said among other things:

[Begin Urban recording] Various speculations concerning Polish-American relations and changes in U.S. policy toward Poland have recently appeared in the American press. As the Voice of America reports, quoting an article from THE NEW YORK TIMES that suggests this,, perhaps the time has come for the West to review its relations with the PPR.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR says the United States should consider the possibility of imposing restrained sanctions in response to the recent events in Poland.

Palmer, a high-ranking official from the State Department, gave an interview on Radio Free Europe and Radio Svoboda saying that the American Government is now carrying out a basic analysis and review of Polish-American relations.

Bernard Kalb, the Department of State spokesman, said measures are being considered that would be a response by the United States to the Gdansk trial and generally to the growing repression in Poland. There almost exists a unanimous tone in the American press urging the American Government to toughen its policy toward Poland.

U.S. Sanctions Not Effective

LD021849 Warsaw PAP in English 1729 GMT 2 Jul 85

["'Common Sense Has Won,' Urban Says" -- PAP headline by Lfszek Kubiak and Miroslaw Luniewski]

[Text] Warsaw, July 2 -- "The government expresses its appreciation to the working class and all the working people for the fact that nobody has nowhere yielded to provocations to disturb work and calm in spite of intensive instigations of a huge propaganda campaign waged by Western broadcasting stations.

"They were announcing a showdown between the working class and the authorities. As a matter of fact, it was a showdown between provocations by broadcasting stations and the common sense of the working people. The common sense has won.

"Those who tried to use price rises for their political purposes did not believe in the intelligence of the working class and all the working people. They considered Polish workers dunderheads who believed that strikes would make prices go down, and it is just the opposite -- the smaller the number of goods the higher the prices must be -- this has an ever better understanding among people in Poland. Normal work was Poland's reply to another provocation.

"I am sometimes asked about the influence exerted by the underground and Walesa. Yesterday gave an answer to this. There can be no other influence exerted by instigators adhering to the principle the worse it is in Poland the better, whose only programme is to protest and disturb," Government Press Spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban told a new conference for foreign and Polish newsmen here today.

This statement was delivered by the government press spokesman after extensive quotations from reports by Western agencies which claimed that allegedly, yesterday, work stoppages took place in Poland in response to opposition calls for an hour-strike as a sign of protest against meat price rises.

Then, Minister Urban referred to Polish-American relations and said that "The Polish Government can see no other field in which the U.S. Government could do harm to Poland and Polish society. Poland's boycott already took place on the part of the U.S. and still continues. Restrictions continue. Propaganda aggression continues. The U.S. does harm to Poland and to the Poles wherever it can.

"We have already gone through an entire vast field bristling with American spites. Nothing new will surprise the Poles any more. If the U.S. Administration invents fresh spites we shall reciprocate. We have still something to reciprocate with. But is it the point?

"We are of the opinion that one should aim to improve relations between Poland and the United States. Not only in our interest. It is necessary for the improvement of East-West relations in general.

"The U.S. Government has become clearly convinced that a talk carried out with the Poles in the language of diktat is purposeless. It is time to draw conclusions from this. The United States will by no means come to dictating sovereign Poland its internal policy. Such ambitions are unrealistic. The U.S., with all its might and tremendous influence, has no sufficient instruments of pressure. We have proved this.

"Our line of the internal policy is invariable. I have given extensive explanations on this. There has been no tightening of this line.

"We do all that is necessary to secure calm, progress of agreement, reforms and struggle against those factors which hinder the accomplishing of this goal.

"If the U.S. Government seeks for those of our moves which it does not like and uses them as a pretext to worsen relations, it means it simply wants to further spoil relations and wants to burden East-West relations with restrictions against Poland.

"I declare our wish to improve relations. We do not make it a condition for this improvement that the U.S. Government should stop persecuting preachers who take the part of the working class or launch peace actions, we do not make these relations depend on securing the right to work for the U.S. citizens. Let America not make similarly unrealistic conditions on its part," Jerzy Urban said.

Then, Minister Urban answered a number of questions, stating among other things, that, at present, in Poland there are 195 prisoners, including 20 convicts, held for politically-motivated offences. The remaining ones are under temporary arrest. No amnesty is expected to mark July 22, because a broad amnesty was declared not long ago, and, in no country, amnesty can become an annual custom as the operation of law would then become a seeming operation.

Answering another question, Minister Urban also said that those who provoke an outburst in Poland are no opposition and that "nobody will caress them", thus excluding the possibility of dialogue. [sentence as received]

He stated that the worker protest in 1980 was justified because deformations of socialism took place in Poland, but added that prices must be shaped by economic factors and not by protests. He also admitted that the higher meat prices do not cover [words indistinct] cost and still must be subsidized by the state, stressing that the latest price rises were aimed to prevent a growth of subsidies.

In reply to a question whether the Polish authorities are likely to start talks with Alfred Dregger, deputy head of the CDU parliamentary floor group in the Bundestag, during his private visit to Poland, Jerzy Urban stated that after the recent statements made by Alfred Dregger at Landsmannschaften rallies which denied the spirit of the 1970-treaties, one can hardly expect to find a common language with him.

Minister Urban also said that the relieving of Konrad Straszewski of his (?files) of a vice-minister of internal affairs was a regular personnel shift and had nothing to do with the killing of Father Popieluszko.

Assessing the results of [words indistinct] to Poland paid by the Egyptian foreign minister, Minister Urban emphasized the stability of the Middle East policy of the Polish Government.

Answering to one question, Minister Urban stressed that no amendments in the law on workers' self-management were envisaged.

He also said that the investigation into the case of Claude Loerscher was still under way, and that the lawyers for the convicted in the Gdansk trial as well [words indistinct] prosecutor office submitted requests for a written substantiation of the verdict which may be seen as an intention of the sides to lodge an appeal.

Minister Urban also confirmed that the state of relations between Poland and the U.S. [words indistinct] than the U.S. relations with other socialist countries.

SOLIDARITY OFFICIAL GOES ON TRIAL; STRIKES VIEWED

HK030400 Hong Kong AFP in English 0246 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Warsaw, July 3 (AFP) -- A former Solidarity union official goes on trial today in Slupsk, west of Gdansk, charged with "organising and directing" a one-hour strike there on Monday called by the Solidarity underground in protest at a rise in meat prices, it was learned.

Four other strikers at the Slupsk farm machinery plant have been arrested and eight others have been punished. Four of the five who led the strike were sacked on the spot, according to militants of the banned union in Slupsk. Between 60 and 70 percent of the plant's 1,500 workers obeyed the strike call, the sources said.

Henryk Grzadzielski, a one-time chairman of the Solidarity factory committee, who is to be tried under an accelerated procedure, faces up to three years imprisonment or a fine of 50,000 zlotys (330 dollars).

Members of the local Solidarity underground leadership, TKK, [Provisional Coordinating Committee] said the plant management had called in the political police to identify the ringleaders. That same evening, nine uniformed and plainclothes police burst into Mr. Grzadzielski's flat and searched it. They took away Mr. Grzadzielski, his brother Jozef and three other men.

Meanwhile, there are indications that the strike was more widely obeyed than previously supposed in other parts of Poland.

In Wroclaw in the south west, production was seriously affected at the city's Dolmel electrical machine plant, employing 6,000 workers, and at the Wrozamet household appliance factory, which has a workforce of 2,000. In addition, independent reports said between 50 and 90 percent of workers downed tools at the JECZ bus plant (5,000 workers), the polar refrigerator factory (3,000 workers), and Agromet farm machinery plant.

In Warsaw, nearly 60 percent of the 5,000 employees of the Rawar electronic equipment plant also obeyed the strike call, according to independent sources.

The reports appeared to contradict the fragmentary information available Monday night which suggested that the strike had not rallied widespread support.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER ON FOOD PRICE INCREASES

AU021705 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29-30 Jun 85 p 2

["Statement" by Stanislaw Zieba, minister of agriculture and food economy: "We Are Aiming at Self-Sufficiency in Food"]

[Text] PAP -- As part of consistent implementation of a stable agricultural policy, which involves in particular the creation of essential economic conditions for the development of agricultural production, the Price Office, in agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy, is introducing as of 1 July new, higher procurement prices for basic agricultural products.

These prices, said Stanislaw Zieba, minister of agriculture and food economy, in a statement for PAP, stem from the need to compensate farmers for the rising costs in production, which are beyond their control; the need to keep agriculture profitable; and the need to enhance the development trends in agriculture.

The annual total of the official procurement price increases satisfies the demand to transfer the effects of rising production costs outside the control of agriculture onto procurement prices by raising them. This demand has been made by the National Union of Farmers and Agricultural Circles and Organizations; National Union of Breeders and Agricultural Producers Associations; and the National Federation and Central Union of State Farms. However, compensation to the farming population for increased living costs will only be partially realized.

Last year has shown that there is a chance that farmers' incomes may rise if production results exceed the level foreseen in the central annual plan.

The current price relationships between animal and plant produce shaped in recent years and recognized by the farmers should, together with other undertakings, favorably influence the structure of agricultural production and increase it. Thus, higher grain procurement prices will cover all types of grain; however, relatively higher prices will apply to wheat (Z250), barley (Z300), brewer's barley (Z400), and corn (Z1000). Lower prices will apply to rye (Z150), the growing of which requires relatively less outlay. The increased procurement of wheat and barley should help steadily reduce imports thereof.

For the first time, a new type of grain for fodder purposes has been introduced into the prices table. It is called wheat-rye, which cost Z2,300 per quintal. The high rise in the price of corn should give farmers added incentive to grow it, especially on small farms in the south. Current corn production is small, which makes it necessary to cover fodder needs almost entirely from imports.

The rise in the price of sugar beets (by Z40 per quintal) is dictated by the need to guarantee the profitability of its cultivation on account of a clear drop in farmers' interest in it. Therefore, guaranteeing the planned level of sugar production requires a sugar beet price that is in line with the prices of grain and permits the abolition of sugar rationing.

The new price increases of animal products are more in line with the prices of grain. This applies particularly to beef, veal, and pork. Cattle breeding has experienced a stagnation recently, despite the sufficient quantity of fodder. In principle, cattle production could be based entirely on domestic fodder, especially on permanent pastures, of which our country possesses so many.

Cattle production requires considerable encouragement in improving its profitability, hence the relatively high rise in the price of beef. It is also necessary to preserve the correct price and profitability proportions of beef in relation to other types of meat, so that the development of beef production can be smooth.

The drop in the cattle population in the first quarter of this year shows that it is necessary to make farmers more interested in milk production. In order to maintain milk production at a balanced level throughout the year, milk will cost Z3 per liter more in winter, with an average price increase of Z2.20 per liter in winter, and Z1.50 per liter in summer.

The raised procurement prices also include more favorable prices of high-class produce, designed to alter the structure of production in the desired way, increase its efficiency, and steadily raise farmers' incomes. For example, the differences so far between class 1 and class 2 pork and pork fat has been Z6 per kilogram.

This difference will now be Z11 per kilogram. Right now, the difference in price between class A and class B cattle for slaughter is Z15, but it will become Z17. The procurement price of class E veal will also rise.

The new prices are meant to encourage farmers to make the best possible use of their land and entire production assets, and be more efficient in management. All these changes are also designed to improve management and make it more efficient and increase the scale of production at all farms, thus leading up to the country's self-sufficiency in food.

WARSAW VIEWS SOVIET LEADERSHIP CHANGES

Gromyko Election Praised

LD021123 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Correspondent Wladyslaw Snarski report from Moscow]

[Text] Andrey Gromyko's election as chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, the highest state function in the USSR, is an event of great significance and has been warmly received here. The proposal, put forward by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, was received by deputies with a prolonged ovation. Andrey Gromyko, eminent Soviet statesman, enjoys great respect and authority, both in the Land of the Soviets and abroad. It is he, as one of the coauthors of the UN Charter and many Soviet international initiatives, who has been presenting the peace policy of the USSR, aimed at consolidating world peace and international cooperation, for several decades. His election is not only an expression of the symbol of continuity in foreign policy, but -- on account of the authoritativeness of Andrey Gromyko -- it will also have great significance in world relations.

Deputies have elected Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the Supreme Soviet Presidium. Eduard Shevardnadze, until now first secretary of the Communist Party of Georgia, and elected yesterday to the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, became Soviet foreign minister. Today's decisions by the Supreme Soviet and those made yesterday by the CPSU Central Committee Plenum are being assessed here as a broadening of the formula in filling the highest state posts and also taking into account considerations emerging from the multinational character of the state.

Part of Large-Scale 'Ventures'

LD030855 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] The third session in this term of the Supreme Soviet is in progress in Moscow. The Soviet parliament has appointed Andrey Gromyko chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium. Mikhail Gorbachev was appointed member of the Presidium. Deputies also appointed Eduard Shevardnadze minister of foreign affairs of the USSR. Wladyslaw Snarski reports from Moscow:

[Snarski] The recent personnel desisions in the USSR and the proceedings of the Supreme Soviet are being commented on in Moscow as a part of political and economic ventures being undertaken in Moscow on a large scale, as well as extending and perfecting the principles according to which the highest state posts are filled.

The Supreme Soviet resumes its proceedings today at 1000 hours. Deputies will hear a report on the activity of the USSR's General Prosecutor's Office and will ratify decrees adopted between sessions.

DEPUTY MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS REPLACED

LD021358 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] The premier has recalled Lieutenant General of the Citizen's Militia Konrad Straszewski from the post of deputy minister of internal affairs and has appointed Colonel Zbigniew Pudyzsz to that post. Pudyzsz was born in 1931 and has up to now held the post of director of the Bureau of Investigation in the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES SOCIAL, ECONOMIC SITUATION

LD021926 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo has acquainted itself with the social and economic situation in Poland.

It was pointed out that at present, when the winter backlog has not yet been made up for and wages are growing faster than planned, better supplies to the population and increased exports can only be achieved by more intensive production. It was stated that the program of departure from food rationing is being implemented consistently. Its continuation depends on an increase in marketable goods production and wage discipline, and it also requires the use of prices as one of the economic tools.

The recently implemented change in the prices of meat and meat products is a step in this direction. This difficult decision is essential from an economic point of view. Economic reasons for the change were received with understanding by the working class and society during the consultations and discussions. The Politburo expressed profound respect and appreciation for the highly responsible civic attitude of the working people demonstrated in spite of adventurist calls to provoke social disturbances and work stoppages.

The Politburo also discussed the precepts of the employment, wages, and social benefits policy for 1986-1990. In this period, it was stated, the number of people starting work will be the lowest in the whole postwar period and that is why in the 5 years it is essential to carry out a significant improvement in the structure of employment and better use of working time.

The Politburo was informed about the government work on strengthening the principles of economic reform and improving its mechanisms in line with the conditions and plans for social and economic development in the 1986-1990 period. Also, the Politburo was acquainted with the evaluation of the results of the 40th CEMA session that ended a few days ago in Warsaw. The stance adopted by the Polish delegation was approved in full. They also examined the timetable for implementing tasks resulting from the 20th Central Committee Plenum, tasks which must be tackled at the central level.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES GROMYKO ON ELECTION

AU021600 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, sent to Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko a telegram of cordial congratulations and best wishes on his election to the high position of chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He sent the telegram on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council of the SR of Romania, and himself personally.

Our party and state, the telegram reads, attach particular importance to further developing traditional relations and comprehensive cooperation between Romania and the USSR, which is in full accordance with the basic interests of our peoples and countries and of the general cause of socialism and peace. The telegram expresses the conviction that, in the spirit of agreements reached at a high level, Romanian-Soviet relations and international cooperation will further develop in the future, with a view to promoting peace, detente, and security in Europe and throughout the world, halting the arms race, proceeding to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and ensuring understanding and cooperation among peoples.

In conclusion, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu extends to Comrade Andrey Gromyko warmest wishes for success in his activity as well as wishes for new successes to all Soviet working people in building a socialist and communist society, meeting the 27th CPSU Congress, and promoting the struggle for peace, disarmament, security, and cooperation in the world.

VIETNAMESE PARTY ACTIVISTS VISIT ROMANIA

AU011150 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0938 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/7/1985 -- A delegation of activists of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Do Van Tai, deputy head of the Foreign Relations Department of that party, paid an exchange-of-experience visit to Romania over June 25-30. The Vietnamese guests conducted talks at the headquarters of the CC of the RCP, the Vilcea and Sibiu County RCP Committees, and paid visits to economic units and sociocultural establishments. At the end of the visit the Vietnamese delegation were received by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

TU CHAIRMAN CIOBANU CONDUCTS TALKS IN GREECE

AU020801 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0614 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Athens AGERPRES 2/7/1985 -- The prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, Andreas Papandreou, received Lina Ciobanu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania (GTUCR), who paid a friendly and exchange-of-experience visit to that country at head of a Romanian T.U. delegation upon the invitation of the General Confederation of Greek Labour. Friendly salutes were exchanged on the occasion between Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Premier Andreas Papandreou.

During their visit, the Romanian T.U. delegation met with Apostolos Athanasios Tsokhatzopoulos, member of the Executive Bureau of the CC of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, minister to the prime minister's office, minister of labour, and with Yeoryios Raftopoulos president of the General Confederation of Greek Labour.

VLAJKOVIC CONGRATULATES GROMYKO ON NEW POST

LD021432 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1346 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Jul (TANJUG) -- Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram on behalf of the SFRY Presidency to Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the occasion of his election to this office, expressing heartfelt congratulations and best wishes for success in his work.

The telegram also expresses satisfaction at the successful development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries on the basis of jointly defined principles and the conviction that their further promotion on the basis of these principles and on a wider scale is in the lasting interests of both sides.

MEDIA REACTION TO SOVIET LEADERSHIP CHANGES

Sundic Comments

LD021545 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] As already reported in the proposal by party leader Mikhail Gorbachev, the USSR Supreme Soviet elected Andrey Gromyko the new chairman of its Presidium. He will be the 12th head of state since the establishment of the USSR. After Gromyko was released from his present government functions, from his office of first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, Soviet Premier Tikhonov proposed Eduard Shevardnadze, now first secretary of the Georgia Communist Party Central Committee, be the new Soviet foreign minister. However, this decision to again separate the office of the head of state from the head of the party does not at all mean a new division of power in the Soviet political leadership and the weakening of the position of the party's general secretary, according to our commentator Milika Sundic:

Although it was expected, and some were even claiming that this would happen with something that amounted to certainty, that Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, would be elected Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, the election of Andrey Gromyko as the new head of the Soviet state is not a big surprise at all.

Andrey Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs for many years, during his long diplomatic career, met virtually all world statesmen since the war, primarily U.S. presidents ranging from Roosevelt to Reagan. He is the most experienced Soviet politician and at present is the most qualified man to perform the duties of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman.

Andrey Gromyko's election in no way diminishes the influence of Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, as the first man of the USSR. This is confirmed by the election of Eduard Shevardnadze as the new foreign minister, a man who never had anything to do with foreign policy and who until now was the first secretary of the Georgia Communist Party Central Committee.

Let us recall that during the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee yesterday, Eduard Shevardnadze was elected a member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and belongs to the younger generation of Soviet leaders, as does Mikhail Gorbachev.

During the past 8 years, that is, since the adoption of the new Soviet Constitution, Leonid Brezhnev, Yuriy Andropov, and Konstantin Chernenko held the office of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Now these offices have again been split, which of course does not rule out that at some other time they will be combined again.

As usual, using the Soviet political vocabulary, Andrey Gromyko is a man of advanced years and his election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium should in no way be considered as a new division of power in the country, especially since by virtue of the Soviet Constitution the Soviet head of state enjoys no such power despite the fact that this is a significant and influential function.

On the other hand, Gromyko's departure as Soviet foreign minister and the fact that a party man has been given this office and not someone who has been professionally concerned with foreign policy represents a far greater novelty than his election as chairman of USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Of course, this does not mean that Gromyko's departure will signal some radical changes in Soviet foreign policy, although the appointment of Eduard Shevardnadze as the new foreign minister gives Mikhail Gorbachev a somewhat freer hand to be involved even more in foreign policy which, judging by his statements so far in various situations, is obviously something that he is cut out for.

Nonetheless, the arrival of a new man to take charge of Soviet diplomacy signals the possibility of some new, one could even say more flexible, Soviet approaches in foreign policy. Here we are thinking primarily of relations with the United States, Western Europe, and the PRC.

The departure from the political scene of Grigoriy Romanov, a member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is also not without significance. Although the statement issued at the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee yesterday said that Romanov was retiring for health reasons, everything allows one to draw the conclusion that this is not the real reason and that something else is behind it. This is most likely his disagreement with the line represented by the general secretary of the CPSU, Mikhail Gorbachev, that is to say, with the line of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

Lacmanovic Comments

AU030801 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 2 Jul 85

[VJESNIK correspondent Bogoljub Lacmanovic report from Moscow]

[Text] At the USSR Supreme Soviet session this morning, Gromyko was elected Presidium president at the proposal of Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU general secretary. Eduard Shevardnadze, until yesterday first secretary of the Georgia Communist Party Central Committee, was elected foreign minister. At yesterday's CPSU Central Committee Plenum, Shevardnadze also became a Politburo member, the first sign of the high promotion of this 57-year-old Georgian about whom Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov said at today's Supreme Soviet session that he is a prominent party and state leader, distinguished by great erudition and culture.

The election of Andrey Gromyko as head of state has not come as a surprise to the Soviet political public and Moscow diplomatic circles. Since 1977, it had been customary in the USSR that the head of the party was also elected head of state.

However, since the youngest member of the Politburo, Mikhail Gorbachev, was appointed party general secretary early this spring, Soviet circles did not exclude the possibility that the offices of head of party and head of state will again be split up. The natural choice was the most authoritative personage, Andrey Gromyko, who has been heading the Soviet Foreign Ministry since spring of 1957 and has been Politburo member, which is to say in the top leadership, for 9 years.

The separation of the office of head of party form the office of head of state was explained to the deputies of the Supreme Soviet by Gorbachev himself, stressing that this is necessary for political and economic reasons, because the party general secretary has a big job ahead in mobilizing the party membership for intensifying and restructuring the Soviet economy, which in recent years has not been fulfilling its plan tasks.

The changes in the structure of the Soviet top leadership necessarily raises the question whether they also mean policy changes. Soviet cirlces, of course, exclude this possibility and predict continuity in domestic and foreign policies. Continuity in foreign policy should be expected, but the return to the separation of the functions of the president of the state and the head of party is certainly a reflection of domestic political requirements and aims. It should be known that the office of head of party has always been the leading function in Soviet society.

POBJEDA INTERVIEWS LCY CC PRESIDIUM PRESIDENT

LD022153 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0201 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Interview with Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, by Zoran Popovic, chief editor Titograd POBJEDA; date, place not given. The interview carries the following embargo: "Newspapers can publish this interview in their 4 July issues, while radio and television stations can transmit it on 3 July after 1900 hours."]

[Text] Titograd, 2 July (TANJUG) -- Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, stressed: "The LCY is not and cannot be a coalition but a united democratic organization in which the statute lays down the role and the responsibility of the LCY republic and provincial level organizations." This is why, he said, a more resolute struggle is required against manifestations of federalization which occurred and keep occurring because of the violation of statute decisions about democratic centralism and also because of divisive tendencies in our society.

In his replies to 14 questions, the president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee set out his stands and assessments of our present difficulties and pointed out ways of resolving them, placing special emphasis on the need for ideological and action unity of the LCY. He also spoke at length about the preparations for the 13th LCY Congress.

We are transmitting the integral text of the interview:

Question: We are conducting this interview of the eve of the 4 July holiday in this jubilee year of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and 40 years of peaceful, socialist development. During these 4 decades we radically changed the image of our country and achieved great results. Nevertheless we are facing great problems and difficulties in our socioeconomic development: We are slowly implementing many things that we had thought out well. Does one have to quote an example more eloquent than the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization?

The economic crisis is obvious and there is a certain stagnation in the advance of our revolution. What must be inevitably done to secure further successful development?

Answer: On 4 July 1941, Titto, leading the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia [CPY], called upon our nations and nationalities to take up arms. He led them into the most difficult and most glorious struggle fought on our soil which for centuries had been soaked with the blood of freedom fighters. The greatness and the results of the struggle started on that day represent the biggest and the most important turning point in our history. Thanks to its victorious outcome processes were begun that radically changed the economic image of our country as well as its social relations and living conditions. In recently observing the 40th victory anniversary we were reminded with pride, using many and impressive indicators, of the dimension and dynamic nature of the post-war socioeconomic progress of the SFRY.

However, in this jubilee year the attention of the LC is once again concentrated on the complex problems and difficulties we are facing today and that have to be resolved now.

This must be so because as vanguard, the LC is constantly duty-bound, critically and self-critically to unravel the causes of the present shortcomings and the directions of the activity leading to their elimination.

The Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program and the conclusions of the 16th LCY Central Committee session have shed light on the directions of the social activities required to overcome the economic crisis and other difficulties in our society.

By adopting these documents in the present situation the LCY confirmed by deed its ability, as vanguard, to open up prospects. However, unfortunately, it has not manifested and is not manifesting this kind of ability in mobilizing its membership, the working class, the working people and all the system's institutions faster and more efficiently to change the unfavorable situation along the line of its revolutionary program orientations, and to more rapidly devise the answers to the outstanding issues of our development, more consistently carry out the agreed upon positions and conclusions, and overcome stagnation, inertia, and a kind of blindness in face of the facts of real life.

Often, instead of undertaking concrete measures as demanded by circumstances, measures that could contribute to changing the situation in the direction of faster implementation of the LCY revolutionary objectives, we keep repeating the importance of general program orientations or these orientations themselves. There is a great deal of procrastination, and submission to dogma, habit and pragmatism, and of remaining in the state of an old status quo. The LCY should settle accounts more rapidly with these tendencies and their proponents. The roots of these tendencies are in rampant bureaucratic etatism which in essence is a proponent of dogmatism and which rightly fears the changes because they are bound to threaten its security. On the other hand further stagnation and inertia would inevitably lead to even greater bureaucratization and separation of the workers from the LC.

In preparing for the 13th LCY Congress we must perceive this as concretely as possible. We must not permit the economic crisis to last too long because that in fact would amount to the inability of the LCY to change the long-term situation as well. This would certainly suit the opponents of the LC because such a prolonged uncertain situation would give them an additional chance to make these changes from their counterrevolutionary and antiself-management positions and for their own benefit. It is a good thing that recently both in the LC and in our society the knowledge about the need, the ways and the methods of getting out of this situation have been maturing more quickly.

Question: We often note the inconsistencies in the development of self-management and all the consequences stemming from it. In this context we pay little attention to the basic organ -- the organization of associated labor. Haven't we appeared to have been more concerned in the past about the basic organization of assoicated labor from a formal point of view -- how and where they should be set up and where not, rather than with the substance of the question -- how should they be equipped to act as a basic self-management organ?

Answer: The most consistent possible implementation of the self-management position of workers in basic organizations of associated labor as established by the Constitution and by the Law on Associated Labor has crucial importance for the development of socialist self-management and for social reproduction on the basis of associated labor. Of course, in this context LC attention must focus on the substance of socioeconomic relations and not only on forms of organization.

The present situation leads one to draw the conclusion that production and distribution relations and the rights, the duties, and the responsibilities of workers in controlling resources of social repoduction as laid down by the Constitution are not being carried out consistently in the basic organization of associated labor. In practice, many basic organizations of associated labor in essence are not what they should be in terms of the Constitution -- a point of departure of our economic and political system, the basic form of the implementation of self-management rights and protagonists of self-management integration.

On one hand the material position of basic organizations of associated labor is becoming increasingly weak because a major portion of their income is flowing through various channels outside their control and influence. On the other hand, a breakthrough of group-ownership relations in the use of income, tendencies of separating self-management rights and responsibilities, refusal to heed the objectively necessary relations which must be established in the distribution of earned income into accumulation and into consumption, serious anomalies and deformation in the distibution of personal income, etc, have occurred in basic organizations of associated labor.

All this has been greatly influenced by voluntarism and lack of respect for objective economic laws, inappropriate solutions to our economic problem and inappropriate current economic policy measures, and major unresolved problems in the distribution system.

All this has weakened and continues to weaken the workers' material interest in acquiring the highest possible level of accumulation and its most rational use. The existing relations of inadequate interest on the part of the workers and of all economic and social organs for a maximum increase of social resources have retarded the processes of pooling labor and resources between organizations of associated labor in throughout the SFRY and retarded a faster circulation of these resources.

These are all major questions whose solution must be tackled faster and more thoughtfully on the basis of critical analysis of current experience and of the long-term view about the development of socialist self-management established in the LCY program and in the Constitution.

Question: How far are we today from our orientation regarding the development of self-management as a system of free associated labor? Is the further development of self-management at all possible without associated labor in our overall area being properly linked.

Answer: Basic organizations of associated labor as basic cells of self-management and of economic operations cannot fulfill their important social and economic functions, laid down by the Constitution, as isolated units, but only as parts of associated labor organized along self-management lines.

Generally speaking, and particularly in our present situation when partialization and divisive tendencies are very strong, the development of direct self-management social economic relations along the whole chain of work and creative effort -- ranging from basic organizations of associated labor and work and composite organizations to branches and reproduction complexes in the unified Yugoslav economic area and at the level of our society as a whole -- has paramount importance, because only if they are organized and linked in this way can the working people in associated labor take the management of all social reproduction trends into their own hands. Only in this way can we overcome both stagnation in our economic development and weakening of virtually all qualitative economic parameters -- productivity, the economical side of management, profitability, and the like.

Autarchy and encapsulation represent the biggest threat to self-management. They are the basis for the strengthening of etatist bureaucracy and the role of the arbiter it plays in our society. Encapsulation suits etatist forces and not the workers class which has united class interest and prospects. Association is an inevitability of rational economic development and, in our conditions, it is the precondition of self-management and of consolidation of the role of the workers class.

For this reason the causes of the erroneous and harmful tendencies of encapsulation of the organizations of associated labor that are dangerous for our socialist society must be perceived and eliminated as soon as possible and as thoroughly as possible. The reasons why the reproduction organizations of associated labor are so often alienated from each other or behave in an isolationist way and why the polarity between the individuals and their collectives, between basic organizations of associated labor and broader forms of the process of pooling labor and resources is over emphasized to such an extent, should be examined as thoroughly as possible.

Question: Inadequately associated or, perhaps more accurately, rather disassociated labor, cannot be a decisionmaker, a responsibility which, according to our orientations should be its sovereign right. Instead of agreements within associated labor we must frequently have agreements between state structures. Certainly it is not possible nor easy to change this practice quickly, but isn't the adoption of the new medium-term plan of the development of our country an opportunity to do something more resolute in this respect?

Answer: Associated labor organized along self-management lines must acquire a most specific, lasting and efficacious impact on the state and on the current economic policy instead of this policy in fact determining as has been the case until now, what will be done in associated labor and how it will be done. Concrete measures have to be taken to allow advancement in the direction of associated labor's genuine liberation from the powerful influence, not to say tutoring, etatist bureaucracy at various levels of our society and in various areas of social reproduction presently exerts on it.

The adoption of new medium-term development plans is no doubt an opportunity to make progress in this area. However, in this connection I should like to point out the need to quickly get rid of the mistaken belief in the virtually all powerful "associated labor" in its individual and isolated cell forms.

This is why, probably, it could happen that we neglect not only the construction of the self-management system of free associated labor but also social planning in its various dimensions.

Organizations of associated labor adopted and continued to adopt their plans, but they made a very small impact indeed on the social plans which continue to be, so to speak, the concern of the state. These are the true reasons for serious shortcomings in these plans. These are also the reasons for the nonimplementation of the plans, that can be fully perceived from the discrepancy between the objectives and the orientations implicit in these objectives regarding the development or the material structure of our economy, technological development, inclusion in the international division of labor, and the like, and our actual socioeconomic development. This is why far more attention must be paid to social plans, especially the Yugoslav social plans through which some very important macroeconomic problems must be resolved, and to devising the ways and means whereby the working people in the basic organizations of associated labor are given a decisive say in the process of their adoption.

Question: The fact that we are lagging behind technologically could have far-reaching consequences. Is not this lagging behind one of the consequences of the fragmentation of associated labor which, disjointed as it is, lacks broad vistas and is at the same time without adequate material resources for the development of new technology?

Answer: We already face the consequences of technological backwardness. We must act because the world is not going to wait for us nor would future generations forgive us our shortsightedness and lethargy. The emphasis must be placed on new technology and on the most rational possible economic use of technological processes and natural resources. The most important technological fact of the current modernization of industrial production, both in the developed countries and in our country, is that it should be taken not as fast as possible but as comprehensively as possible. In this context a critical view should be taken of our actual technological conditions and of the key reasons why the process of industrial modernization in our country is lagging behind.

Our concept of relying on our own resources implies a powerful development of our own scientific and research activities and technology along the lines where we stand a realistic chance and where we can truly carry out a technical and technological breakthrough in the direction of new and concrete products and procedures and secure an economically rational inclusion on an equal footing in the international division of labor and in the world technological revolution. The essential condition to achieve this is to strengthen and expand the link between the economy and its development services and institutions and research centers and universities. In this context firm and long-term links have to be established that will not be exclusively motivated by short-term and market effects. Inadequate investment in scientific and research work and excessive fragmentation of these investments and science must be overcome as soon as possible. The role of science in the formulation of development and economic policy must be constantly intensified.

Question: The unity of the Yugoslav economy is our imperative but instead we have mutually opposing economic policies. In fact, this breaks the unity of the Yugoslav working class and in so doing also the unity of our nations and nationalities. In this regard Tito once said (in 1971): "There is only one working class in Yugoslavia, the working class of Yugoslavia as a whole," and "The working class in Yugoslavia must be that cement which ensures the unity of our socialist community."

Answer: The 10th LCY Congress accurately defined the meaning and the substance of national and of republic economic independence in our community. It was clearly said that this independence must not be taken to mean the autarchy which wrecks the organic unity of the Yugoslav economy.

This is neither an etatist-administrative category nor the right to nationalist egotism but a specific expression of the self-management of the working people and of national equality.

However, because the incipient processes of decentralization were not carried out consistently also as processes of de-etatisation for the sake of fast development of self-management, policentristic bureaucratic-etatist structures were created in practice. Such structures are deliberately distorting the meaning of national economies in the sense that they are treating them as closed economic structures by neglecting the existence of the unified Yugoslav economy and by fragmenting the unified Yugoslav market. These structures increasingly favor partial interests and obstinately fight -- in the conditions of our economic operations -- to secure or preserve a privileged position for "their economy." The structures are also trying to relegate the beneficial self-management motives and interests of socialist reproduction to the advantage of some more or less dubious and even dangerous motives and interests taken from the social arsenals that for us are obsolete and by and large overcome.

Not one of our nations or nationalities derives any advantage if parallel and competitive economic structures, producing odds and ends, with nonoptimal capacities and nonrational and nonorganized appearance on the foreign market are developed within the republic and provincial framework, if the unity of the Yugoslav market is violated, if monopolistic tendencies and parasitism and the like are nurtured. It is a fact that we all suffer enormous damage as a result of this. For all these reasons, the acceleration of the process of self-management integration of associated labor at the Yugoslav level, faster formation of units for plan and business cooperation and other similar forms of activity is one of the most important and most topical tasks in the interest of strengthening our unity and equality and continuation of a dynamic, efficient, stable development of all the republics and provinces and of the SFRY as a whole.

All enemies of socialist self-management know very well that associated labor energy is freed and generated through the implementation of the unhampered self-management pooling of labor and resources and of the self-management organization of associated labor in the unitied Yugoslav economic area. They know full well that, in view of this force, the possibility of alienating the authority and income from the workers and the working people organized along self-management lines are whittled down as before a landslide and that all petty calculations and profits fall by the wayside. This is why they are resisting and slowing down these processes whenever they can, using assorted ideological, thinly disguised smokescreens and most frequently an alleged concern that these processes may pose a threat to national interests and allow unitarism to go on the rampage.

Question: The unity of the country and the unity of the LCY were unanimous demands in the general party discussion in connection with the draft resolutions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session. How is this reflected in the practical activity of the LCY, especially that of its leadership, and to what extent does this have an impact on eliminating the practice of its federalization and on the consolidation of ideological and action unity?

Answer: Yes, in that discussion the need to strengthen the LCY's unity and the unity of the Yugoslav community on the foundations, substance, and forms on which it was shaped throughout our national liberation struggle and the revolution -- on a genuine and full national equality and its revolutionary working class substance -- was emphasized more than anything else. This is a significant indication of the concern of communists and of all our working people and citizens for the state of this unity, and also their readiness to relentlessly fight against anything that leads to the weakening of our brotherhood and unity.

The discussion revealed in the best possible way the awareness of communists and of the working people that this unity is a precondition not only of freedom and independence but of the implementation of the interests of the working class of all our nations and nationalities in the construction of self-management socialist social relations and of self-management socialism as a global society and system.

It is well known that the actual role of the working class in creating a new world, the world of socialism and communism -- and in this context and on this basis in strengthening brotherhood and unity and equality of our nations and nationalities -- does not depend only on well-formulated rhetoric but primarily on its organization and class awareness. Class awareness of the proletariat is not produced of its own accord and by the method of work and its position in social production. The purpose of this awareness is provided and inserted in the class by its communist vanguard, and if there is a let-up here things inevitably go astray.

Ideological and action unity is the first and basic precondition for the LC action as well. A vanguard organization such as the LC could not lead the masses toward implementation of the long-term vision of social development if it is not itself united in the perception of this vision.

As far as the unity of the LCY and the unity of our community are concerned, one should not forget that this is a dialectical relationship. The more the LCY consistently stands behind the genuine interests of the working class, the more successfully it will strengthen its unity and contribute to the unity and cohesion of the Yugoslav community on working class self-management interests. However, if the tendencies of splitting the unity of the Yugoslav market, of establishing complete economic structures in the republics and provinces are continued, and the like, then this will inevitably weaken the LCY's unity and action capability.

In doing this we must constantly proceed from the firm orientation that the LCY is not and cannot be a coalition but a united democratic organization in which the role and the responsibility of the republic and provincial LC organizations are laid down by statute. A more resolute struggle is therefore required against examples of its federalization which occurred and continue to occur because of violations of the statute provisions concerning democratic centralism as the basic condition for implementation of its leading ideopolitical role and also because of the divisive tendencies in our society.

Question: One more question about LCY unity: We adopt all the resolutions unanimously but often display a different attitude when we are implementing them. Does this happen because we are adopting stands which are formulated so broadly as to allow different interpretations, or because we have not got enough strength to ensure their consistent implementation throughout the LCY?

Answer: LCY unity cannot be attained once and for all. It must be constantly built, confirmed, and given meaning through concrete struggle for the solution of real problems in our society and through daily efficient ideopolitical struggle and timely clarification of various ideological and political confusions which burdern our reality.

In the interest of consolidating our unity the LCY must be the most important cohesive force contributing to a faster implementation of the synthesis of a multiplicity of assorted self-management interests that are our reality. It can be that force only by illuminating our real life and, from a revolutionary Marxist position, the paths leading to the consolidation of the social position of the working class and the working people.

It must consistently be that force that, in the quest for solutions to all social problems, will proceed from the position of the long-term interests of the working class. The present hypertrophy of pressure for partial and short-term interests that, if they are not rapidly coordinated, have a divisive effect, suggests that the LCY is not active enough in this historic and revolutionary sense.

The LCY unity is also indispensable when what is involved is the establishment of its policy and its implementation. However, what is most essential now is LCY action unity. That is, unity in the implementation of the agreed stands and the consolidation of the ideological and action unity of the LCY in disseminating democracy within its ranks through the ever-increasing participation of its membership in shaping its policy.

By the same token when we speak of the shortcomings in the implementation of the conclusions I should like to stress that collective work requires and implies individual responsibility, especially in the political executive organs. Without that the forums will be transformed into platforms on which a great deal is said but which are of little use from the point of view of resolving the problems in our society. What we need are capable organs and capable people, responsible for their commitments.

Question: On the ideological front differences are often expressed with regard to the points of view within the LC itself, and at the same time it is obvious that in our society ideologically alien concepts are becoming increasingly aggressive.

Answer: The LCY is expected and required in the present complex situation to implement more successfully its ideological guiding and leading political roles, fighting persistently for the development of the awareness of the working people and their consistent revolutionary orientation, and against all the forces which are tryping to demoralize and disorient them, sway them from the path of development of socialist self-management and brotherhood and unity and equality of our nations and nationalities. Every action of their ideological opponents must be met with proper and timely reaction by communists. There is a fair amount of ideopolitical questions on which there exist ideological ambiguities and confusions to which, with its offensive and creative work, rallying around itself all the creative socialist orientated forces, the LCY should react faster and more effectively.

The LC can successfully oppose this only if it manages faster and more successfully to overcome the differences within its ranks on the ideological front. Without that it will not succeed in the struggle against ideologically alien concepts and, as you said, there are more and more of them and they are increasingly aggressive. They are taking advantage of the problems and difficulties that we are seriously dealing with to attack anything which has self-management, socialist or communist connotations. The attacks on the achievements of the revolution are the bolder and more pronounced the more we as a society, and particularly the LC, are inactive in devising solutions for our acute problems. Obviously the LCY must tackle these questions more seriously in preparing for its 13th congress.

Question: How do our overall difficulties and in particular, the problem of disunity, affect our international position?

Answer: There is a binding unity in the country as regards our foreign political orientation. This unity is based on the fact that our working people and citizens, all of our nations and nationalities, are aware than an independent and nonaligned SFRY represents the most profound expression of their historical aspirations and interests.

Over decades our country has built up its international reputation and influence and made many friends throughout the world due precisely to its principled foreign policy and its original path of socialist social development. This reputation and respect has been one of the vital factors of our internal unity and helped us to surmount economic difficulties much faster. We are faced with the same situation today.

In the present state of exacerbated international political, economic, and security circumstances, our country's position remains stable. However, we have to intensify our efforts about all within the Nonaligned Movement, in the struggle for peace, for the relaxation of international tensions and cooperation in the world, and for democratization in international economic and political relations.

The SFRY's international position depends primarily on our internal situation and on the results we achieve in our material and social development. In any case, I would like to remind you that Tito always used to stress that our internal cohesion and unity were of crucial importance for our international status and reputation. Well, that is yet another, very important reason why we should concentrate on our internal difficulties and weaknesses with increased energy and determination, and why we should reexamine every social organ's behavior and activity. As you, yourselves, said, this was one of the fundamental demands voiced during the debate on the draft proposals for the 13th LCY Congress.

The fact we are going through economic difficulties has not weakened our reputation in the world. We have gone through periods of even greater economic difficulties when, despite all that, our reputation and influence still continued to grow. On the other hand, our difficulties are largely of an objective nature and are linked with the overall state of international economic relations which can be described as profoundly unjust and irrational. However, what could harm our reputation abroad is the way in which we sometimes approach our difficulties and their elimination, the way in which we are organized -- how united and efficient we are -- and the way in which we implement our decisions. In this respect we have displayed major shortcomings that can become a factor of aggravated economic difficulties and could harm our international reputation.

We must also be aware of the fact that our successful internal development has a manifold effect not only on our working people but also on other progressive and democratic forces in the world, and on the reputation of socialist self-management as a comprehensive social system. We must not, and will not, allow different subjective shortcomings to harm the SFRY's enormous international prestige that is based on a principled and consistent foreign policy and our revolutionary achievements. It is my view that for this reason all social organ's are duty bound to reexamine their work and behavior and draw appropriate conclusions.

Question: Can we now focus on several issues concerning the immediate preparations for the 13th LCY Congress due to be held next year. A draft platform has already been prepared. Along which lines is future activity in the Central Committee and in the ICY, in general, going to proceed?

Answer: The text of the platform is, in fact, ready and will soon be discussed by the LCY Central Committee. The platform's objective is to motivate members to take a more active role in the preparations for the congress to ensure a more successful outcome and better decisions and documents. The platform should motivate precongress debates within the LCY and society and not suppress them.

However, there is something I want to stress yet again: In the period up to the 13th congress, the entire CLY and our society are faced with major tasks and obligations. During the preparations we must work along several different lines: We must coordinate our stands on controversial issues so that economic-systemic solutions, envisaged by the long-term program, can be adopted; complete the critical analysis of the functioning of the political system; and start implementing the changes stipulated by it.

We must work new medium-term development plans which will be the basis for the realization of vital principles of the so-called second stage of the stabilization program; fight to defeat some unfavorable tendencies apparent in the implementation of this year's economic policy -- falling behind in exports, too high a rate of inflation, further decline in the standard of living -- and enhance our cadre and organizational strucutre before the forthcoming elections and the cadre changes.

We must continue our efforts in the struggle for peace, for finding solutions to the world's accumualted economic problems, and for consolidating the Nonaligned Movement before its next summit meeting. There is no doubt that these are very difficult tasks which demand maximum effort on the part of all communists and working people and maximum responsibility and seriousness when coordinating stands on unresolved issues. Many things have to be completed before the congress so that at the congress itself and in the following we achieve a unity of action, since congresses alone do not solve problems.

Question: The LCY is expected also to provide answers to some outstanding social issues, above all the issue of the functioning of the political system, by the time of the congress.

Answer: It is our duty to invest maximum efforts so as to go to the congress with some concrete, tangible results. To this end the LCY is dutybound to make efforts to find solutions to life's problems and some concrete solutions to the problems of the development of our economic and political system and our overall social development which should bring us closer to the realization of the goals of the LCY program, the SFRY Constitution and the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. These problems are many and it is neither strange nor inexplicable that we have them and will continue to have them in the future. What is, however, strange and unacceptable is the sluggishness which the LCY and the system's institutions have demonstrated in the search for solutions to these problems. This sluggishness is harming the reputation of the LCY and its leadership.

As I said at the beginning, it is now very important that during the preparation for the 13th LCY Congress the LCY restores and enhances its ability to open up prospects and to change the situation in society, to overcome stagnation, inertia, and lack of activity.

As for the problem of the functioning of our political system, the 2-year long critical analysis of it is near completion. Many political and scientific organs are engaged in this work through the Federal Social Council. The commission responsible for the final document of the critical analysis has coordinated most of the stands and issues. The final document is in fact already completed and will be submitted for further analysis to the Federal Social Council for Social Issues. After it has been adopted by the council the final document will be forwarded to the SAWPY Federal Executive so that it can organize a public debate.

Question: Certain changes in the LCY statute are also expected while the all-party debate has emphasized the issue of a more consistent adherence to the principle of democratic centralism. Of late, have there not emerged differing views on how to elect LCY Central Committee members?

Answer: The LCY is not and must not be a kind of static organization insensitive to the demands of the time and the conditions under which it operates. On the contrary, it, as a leading ideopolitical force in our society must remain a living organism. To be so is the sine qua non of its existence; and this has so far been demonstrated on numerous occasions.

A lot has happened and many changes made in our society since the 12th LCY Congress. We have adopted the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program and, as I have already mentioned, the critical analysis report of the functioning of our political system is in its final stage. Is it not therefore logical that the LCY should make certain changes in its statute? The all-party debate certainly indicated where changes should be made, what should be amended or stated in more explicit terms.

The period before the congress will be used for a comprehensive study of the varietv of ideas and proposals concerning the changes in the statute. After that concrete changes will be proposed. All the proposals will be comprehensively examined as will the ideas and proposals concerning democratic centralism and the election of LCY Central Committee members.

Question: It seems that at the present state of economic crisis the LCY is mostly preoccupied by figures and indicators while the common man, with a great number of problems, some of which concern his very existence, is being left out of its scope of activity and concern.

Answer: From the very beginnings of our national liberation struggle and revolution and throughout all the states of the development of our social relations, the common man has occupied the top position in our party's program principles and policy. Tito used to emphasize this all the time. That principle remains the main signpost for the LCY's policy.

However, despite this, there are in reality, unfortunately many cases of bureaucratic despotism and callousness toward the common man. Even the policy of income distribution does not ensure that this principle is implemented since the worker's material and social stability are not given priority. That is why it happened that income is used to meet other obligations while the real value of personal income continues to fall and for an increasing number of workers it has fallen below the minimum needed for their daily existence.

Our economic and other difficulties were, on this occasionas well, the main topic, and dominate not only the LCY's work. The entire society is preoccupied with them. This cannot be denied, and it is good that it is so. However, in all this we must proceed from the common man: He must be in the center of the attention of our efforts and activity. If this is not so we can be sure that our efforts to solve the existing problems and difficulties will fail.

The LCY is the body to take care of it. In any case, broad popular masses and primarily your, as you put it, "common man," believe in the LCY precisely because of its constant concern for the common man. If this is not so, the LCY will soon be pushed to the sidelines of the social and historical stage. Experience teaches us that the moment they ceased to take that into account, not only political parties but entire social systems became outmoded.

LCY PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD030015 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2130 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Jul (TANJUG) -- At its session today, presided over by Vodoje Zarkovic, the LCY Central Committee Presidium adopted the draft standpoints on the ideo-political issues of the realization of the workers' constitutional status in the process of decisionmaking and controlling income and the means of social reproduction. The Presidium will submit a proposal to the LCY Central Committee that at its 18th session it discuss the draft standpoints enabling the public, and particularly LC organizations and trade unions, as well as all interested social factors, to voice their opinions about it. It will also propose that the draft standpoints be adopted at one of the future LCY Central Committee sessions.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium also discussed information submitted by the LC Central Committee presidiums of Montenegro and Macedonia on current socioeconomic problems and difficulties confronting these two republics. The difficulties affecting economic trends, particularly large debts, illiquidity, losses, overinvestment, etc. in these underdeveloped republics have become extremely exacerbated and are threatening the implementation of the basic tasks of the resolution on socioeconomic development this year. In this connection the Presidium also discussed the view and stands of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] and voiced its support for the measures that the FEC had either taken or proposed and that are in line with the conclusions and standpoints of the 16th and 17th LCY Central Committee sessions. The Presidium also stressed the need for speeding up the adoption of a law on adjusting exchange rates, a decision on estimated revenue and expenditure for 1985 with the Yugoslav National Bank, a law on meeting outstanding foreign currency debts, as well as other measures to alleviate the position of the SR of Montenegro and the SR of Macedonia. The Presidium emphasized the central and provincial committees' duty to contribute in the assemblies to overcoming controversial issues so that these regulations can be adopted as soon as possible.

At the same time the LCY Central Committee Presidium stressed the particular responsibility and need for maximum effort by all self-managing and social factors and by LC organizations in Montenegro and Macedonia, in particular, in making use of internal reserves; in increasing production, labor productivity, and exports; and in taking all other measures and actions so that, by relying on their own resources and with the necessary support of the social community, they can find a way out of the present difficulties and achieve a speedier material and social development.

Emphasis was also placed on the great importance of broader activity in pooling labor and means and in establishing and realizing the program of increasing production, employment, and exports; of self-managing development of the country; of implementing the stabilization policy in general; and of solving the present difficulties in Montenegro and Macedonia in particular.

The Presidium also examined some topical issues related to the prices of basic foods, electricity and energy production, and services of immediate interest to working people and citizens and their standard of living. The Presidium agreed that the conclusions of the 16th and 17th LCY Central Committee sessions concerning the critical assessment of the implementation of the anti-inflation program and the measures to control and curb inflation were not being adequately implemented. There had been no adequate steps to tighten responsibility for failing to implement the laws, regulations, and economic measures concerning the realization of the social control of prices.

There has been no adequate coordination between chambers of economy, trade unions, administrative-executive organs of sociopolitical communities and other subjects in implementing the price policy and social control of prices. There has been insufficient influence by consumers on efforts to adjust the prices of services.

Bearing in mind the fact that the standard of living of a large number of people and citizens, especially in the larger industrial centers, had been considerably affected by rising prices and an increase in the cost of living, the Presidium reached the conclusion that when implementing the agreed policy on prices, especially the prices of products with the biggest effect on the standard of living, the appropriate organs should first consider all the possibilities for easing the burden of costs imposed on producers and ensure that their economic position was not improved solely by raising prices.

The Presidium stressed the need to change relations in the distribution of personal income in favor of productive and creative labor and thus enable personal income based on the results of work to become the basic way of defending the standard of living.

Apart from this it is necessary to make use of social policy measures, compensatory payments, and so forth from the level of the local community and organization of associated labor to the level of the republics and provinces in order to protect those categories of citizens and workers whose standard of living has suffered most.

The Presidium asks the central and provincial LC committees to begin immediately, together with the Confederation of Trade Unions, to launch concrete social activities aimed at resolving these issues.

The Presidium decided to devote its next session to the consideration of the attitudes of the 17th LCY Central Committee session on the realization of the anti-inflation program.

At its session today the LCY Central Committee Presidium adopted the platform for the visit to be paid shortly to our country by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the president of the FEC.

SERBIA DELEGATE OBJECTS TO DRAFT PLANNING BILL

AU011749 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Jun 85 p 1

[D. Lazarevic report]

[Excerpts] The SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium at its session yesterday, chaired by Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, assessed that the draft bill on the foundations of the social planning system and the social plan of the SFRY may serve as a basis for further work on this bill, as well as for a harmonization of views in the SFRY Assembly within the agreed time.

At the same time concern was expressed because of the delay in adopting the bill. An appeal was addressed to the delegates and delegations in the assemblies of the sociopolitical and self-managing interest communities to make special efforts so that the planning bill may be adopted more speedily and that the differences on some questions be more quickly overcome.

The opening speech was made by Rikard Stajner, member of the Federal Executive Council, who then answered many questions and remarks.

A remark by Bogdan Trifunovic referred to the latest text of the draft bill, which still equates the position of the republics and provinces and reduces the SR of Serbia to a territory without the provinces [teritorija uzeg podrucja], which makes planning in the republic more difficult. If the draft provision were accepted, a federal law would lay down that the social plan of the SR of Serbia be adopted through agreement of republican and the provincial organs. In this way, Trifunovic believes, the SFRY Constitution and the Constitution of the SR of Serbia would be violated and a basis for the federalization of the SR of Serbia would be set, which of course is not desired.

The SAWPY Federal Conference will discuss the plan in September instead of July, it was decided at the session yesterday. In this connection Velizar Skerovic requested the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium to inform the public of why the plan is late, saying that society should not suffer because of the irresponsibility of individuals working on it.

Bill 'Ignores' Constitution

AU021607 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Jun 85 p 8

[Report on delegates' questions in the Serbia SR Assembly in Belgrade on 25 June]

[Excerpt] "The provisions of the draft bill on the foundations of the social planning system violate the SFRY Constitution and the Constitution of the Serbia SR and set a basis for a federalization of Serbia. It is attempted to establish with a federal law that the social plan of Serbia be adopted by agreement among the respective republican and provincial organs. The matter is prejudiced through equalizing the position of the social plan of the republic and those of the social plans of the autonomous provinces, as well as through indirectly reducing the social plan of the Serbia SR to a social plan of the so-called reduced area of the republic [uze podrucje republike]." This is the essence of the reply by Jovan Dasic to a delegate's question by Djordje Jankovic, which was provoked by Bogdan Trifunovic's statement that the draft of this federal bill ignores the constitutional, legal position of the republic. The reply in fact means that it is so. The Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly will be informed with this reply.